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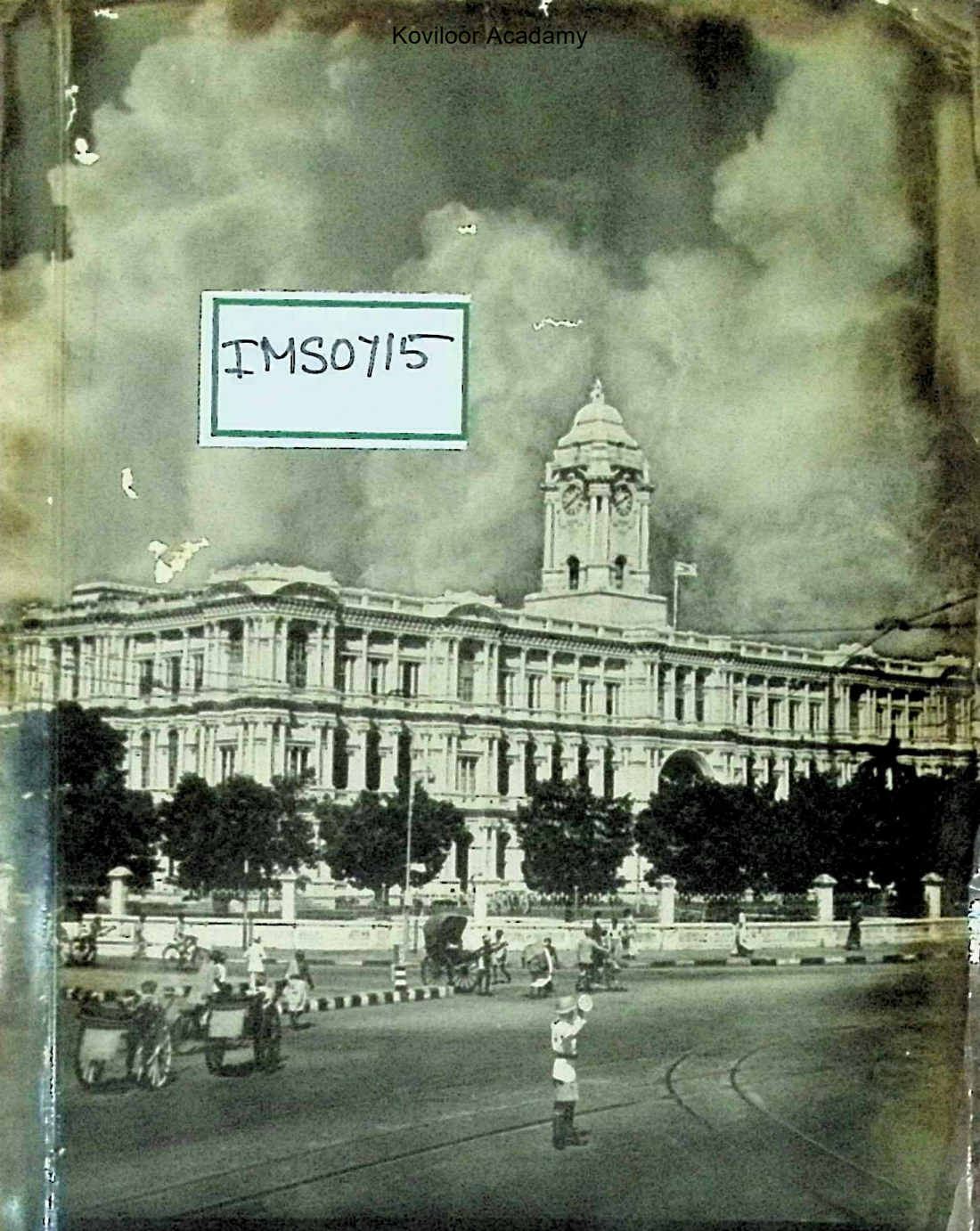

MADRAS CITY CORPORATION

1950-51

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விவேகானந்த புத்தகசாலை
இந்து மதாபிமான சங்கம்
காலைக்குடி.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

KNOW THY CITY IN 1950-1951

"THE PREMIER CORPORATION IN INDIA ESTD. ON 29-9-1688"

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Sri Ramanathan Chettiar, Worshipful

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Sri C. Narasimham, Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION.

The Pictorial Compendium published, for the first time, last year, has been greatly appreciated by the public and the press, and in their review on the Administration Report of the Corporation, Government referred to the popularity of the Compendium and expressed the hope that this interesting publication would be made an annual feature. The Corporation decided to publish, year after year, the salient features of the Administration in a manner more easily understandable by the public.

The Council meetings naturally provide the main source of news of the Corporation's activities. The Corporation has provided facilities to the members of the public who wish to attend the meetings. Attendance at a well-conducted Council meeting can provide admirable education in the principles and practice of local-government. If the publication of this Compendium provides sufficient incentive to the members of the public to attend Council meetings, it will have served its purpose for, those who regularly attend the meetings, are likely to take a live interest in civic matters.

The Press is the most important means of contact between the Corporation and the citizens. The press obtains information from the minutes of the reports of the

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meetings of the standing committees and of the Council and from statements made by and interviews with members and officers of the Corporation. There is bound to be wide variation in the manner in which local authorities supply information or give facilities to the press representatives to obtain information. It is good to recognise that all public business should be fully reported to the public and should be debated in public save only when such public discussion and reporting would be contrary to public interest. Examples of matters in respect of which secrecy is justified are (a) matters which are the subject of litigation; (b) matters which may subsequently become the subject of litigation; (c) matters affecting the interests of third parties and (d) matters about which the publication of details in the early stages may prejudice the full development of a scheme. Except in these cases, minutes of the reports of the committees and of the council are being made available to the press, and the public are free to comment upon them.

As there is none in the Corporation specially trained to prepare material for a publication of this kind, the work had to be done by the Commissioner and the officers of the Corporation. The greater part of the work has been done by Sri S. Satyamurthi, Chief Accounts Officer and his department and I acknowledge with thanks his and his department's services particularly. But for the interest which Sri Satyamurti has taken in the collection of statistics, information and the preparation of pictures, photo-blocks, etc., the publication of the Compendium would have become more difficult.

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Copies of this Compendium will be available for perusal in all public libraries and reading rooms in the City. If, however, members of the public desire to purchase copies, they can be had from the Enquiry Office, Ripon Buildings, on payment of Re. 1|- per copy. The Corporation would be grateful to the public if they could make useful and constructive suggestions to improve this publication.

Madras,
11th October, 1951.

C. NARASIMHAM,
Commissioner.

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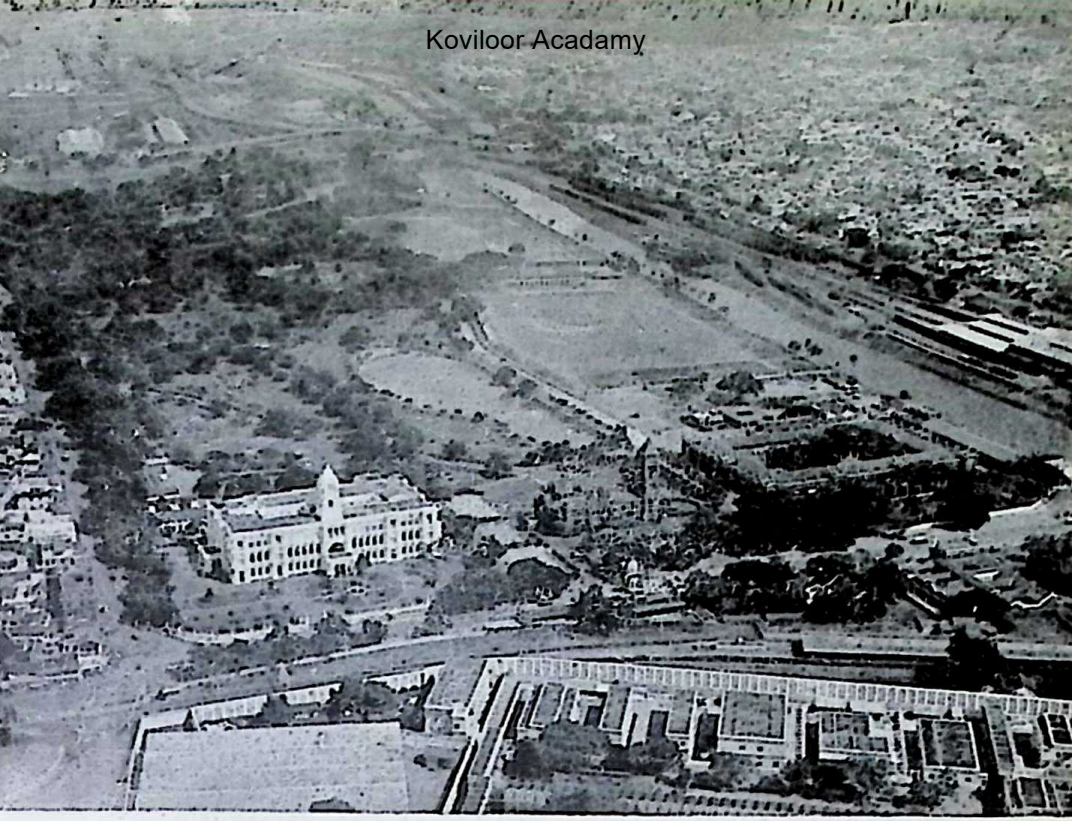

Aerial view—Ripon Buildings in the forefront

GROWTH OF THE CITY OF MADRAS AND ITS CORPORATION.

The City of Madras, popularly known as the "Garden City," was originally a small fishing village at the mouth of River Cooum. Its history dates back to the year 1640 when the English had their first settlement here. The areas now known as Triplicane, Egmore, Purasawalkam. Tondiarpet, Vyasarpady, Nungambakkam, etc., were all independent villages then. With the extension of the trade carried on by the East India Company, they were included within the City from time to time.

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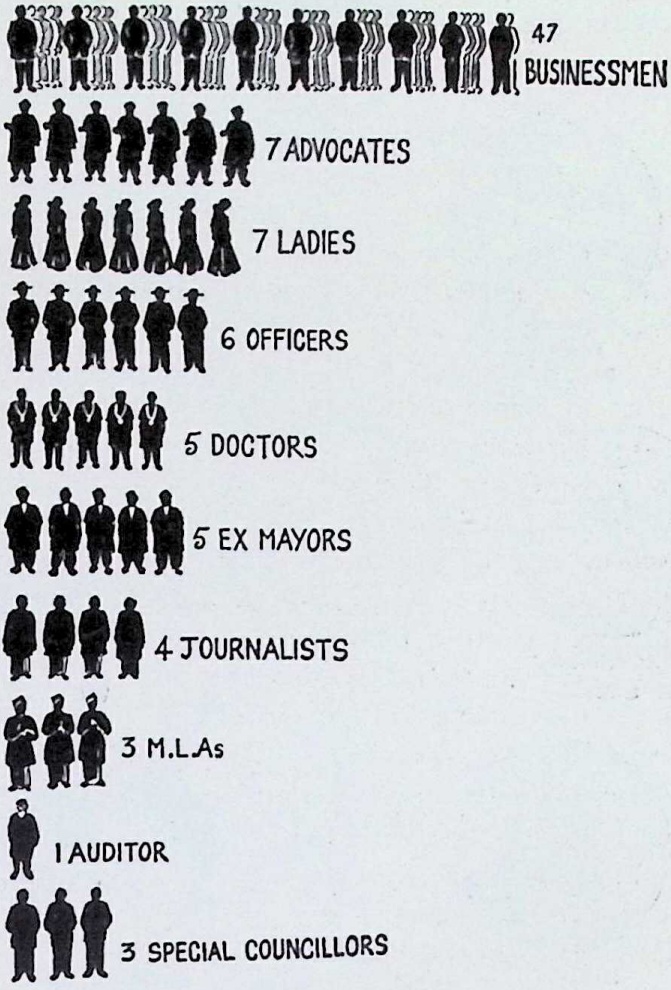
On 29-9-1688, the Corporation of Madras was inaugurated. In July 1727, the Corporation was reorganised. The next important stage in the growth of the Corporation came in 1753. Shortly after, Madras came to be the seat of the Province.

It was the Madras Act IX of 1867 that first divided the City into 8 wards, each represented by 4 Commissioners. The Acts of 1871 and 1878 enabled election of "representatives of the people" as Commissioners in addition to Commissioners appointed by Government. The Madras City Municipal Act of 1904 raised the number of Commissioners from 32 to 36. By the Municipal Act IV of 1919, which governs the administration of the Corporation at present, the City was divided into 30 divisions and the number of Councillors was raised to 50. The Amendment Act of 1933 changed the designation of the "President" as "Mayor". By the Amendment Act of 1936, the City was divided into 40 divisions and the number of Councillors was raised from 50 to 60, and provision was also made for the election of 5 Aldermen and appointment of Special Councillors, not exceeding 3, by the Provincial Government. In pursuance of G.O. No. Ps. 529 dated 16-3-1946, the entire areas administered by the Saidapet Municipality, the Sembiam and Aminjikarai Panchayat Boards and 15 other revenue villages, either in whole or in part have been included within the City limits from 1-4-1946. The "Greater Madras" is 49.74 square miles in extent, the area of the City prior to the extension of its limits being 29.396 sq. miles. By the Amendment Act VI of 1947, the enlarged City was divided into 50 territorial divisions and the strength of the Council was increased

COMPOSITION OF THE CITY COUNCIL



5 ALDERMEN: 80 COUNCILLORS & 3 SPECIAL COUNCILLORS

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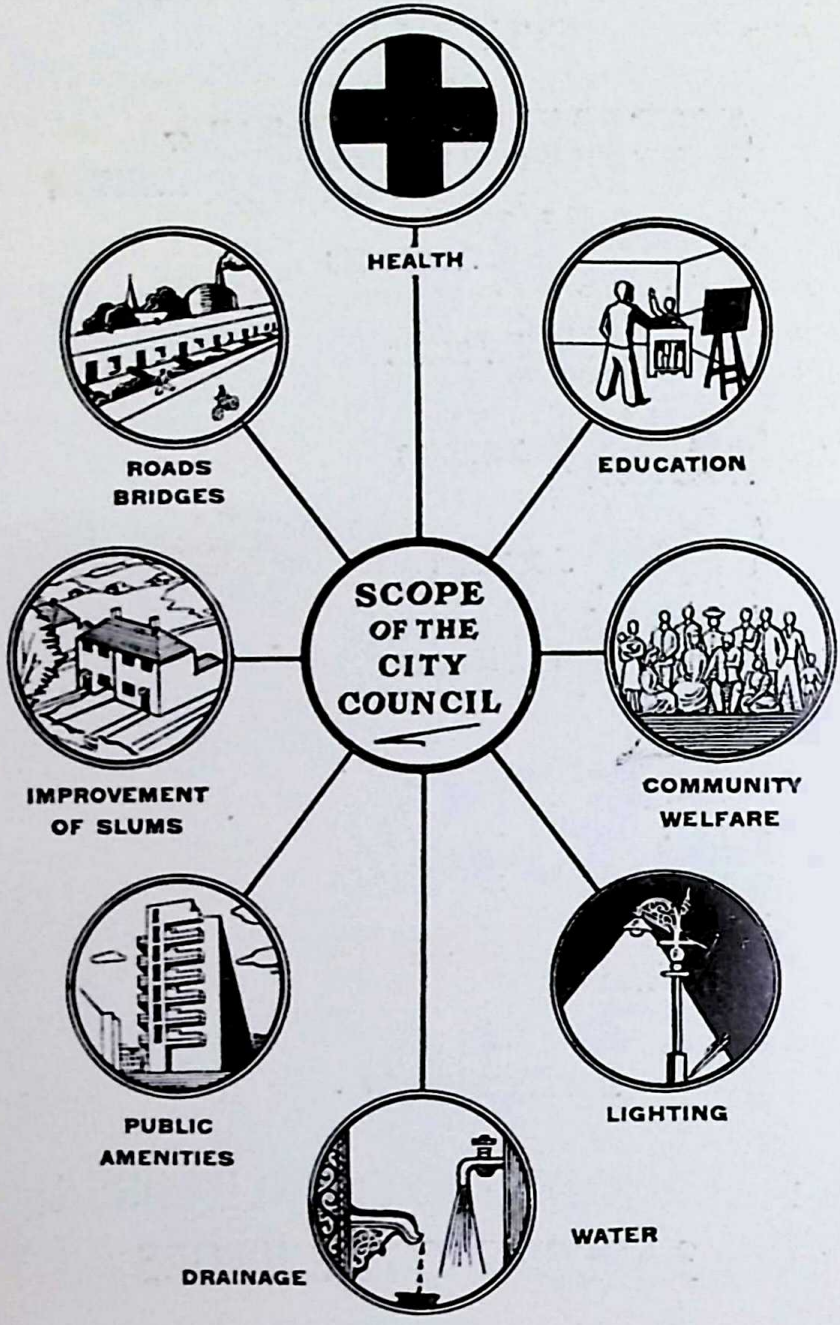

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to 85, reserving seats in the Council for certain communities and for women.

The population of the City and the revenue derived by the Corporation have been steadily increasing as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Population.	Revenue Rs.
1891	4,52,518 or 4.53 lakhs	13,00,000 (roughly)
1901	5,09,346 or 5.09 ,,	18,13,709
1911	5,18,660 or 5.19 ,,	34,32,076
1921	5,26,911 or 5.27 ,,	48,74,941
1931	6,47,230 or 6.47 ,,	61,58,846
1941	8,75,184 or 8.75 ,,	73,86,976
1951	14,29,374 or 14.30 ,,	1,88,77,468

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HOW THE CITY CORPORATION IS ADMINISTERED

CONTROL BY STATE GOVERNMENT

The State Government exercise general control over the affairs of the Corporation. They define the boundaries of the City, divide it into territories, constitute the Corporation Council and frame rules for election of Councillors. They may require the Council or the Commissioner to produce any record, correspondence, etc., or to furnish any return or statement. They may sanction or reject any project costing more than Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Their sanction is necessary for abolishing an existing tax or duty or reducing the rate at which any tax or duty is levied. No loan should be raised by the Corporation without the previous sanction of the Government. Govment have powers to make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of the Madras City Municipal Act and also to make bye-laws. They may, at any time, by notification cancel any resolution of the Council in whole or in part on the ground that it is in excess of the powers conferred by the Act and repeal wholly or in part or modify any bye-law. The Commissioner is appointed directly by the State Government. Heads of Departments are appointed by the Council subject to confirmation by Government. No new office should be created without their sanction if the maximum monthly salary exceeds Rs. 250. Government review the Budget, the Administration Report and the Audit Reports of the Corporation and prescribe the forms in which the accounts should be maintained.

THE COUNCIL.

The Municipal Government of the City vests in the Council but the Council is not entitled to exercise functions expressly assigned by or under the Madras City

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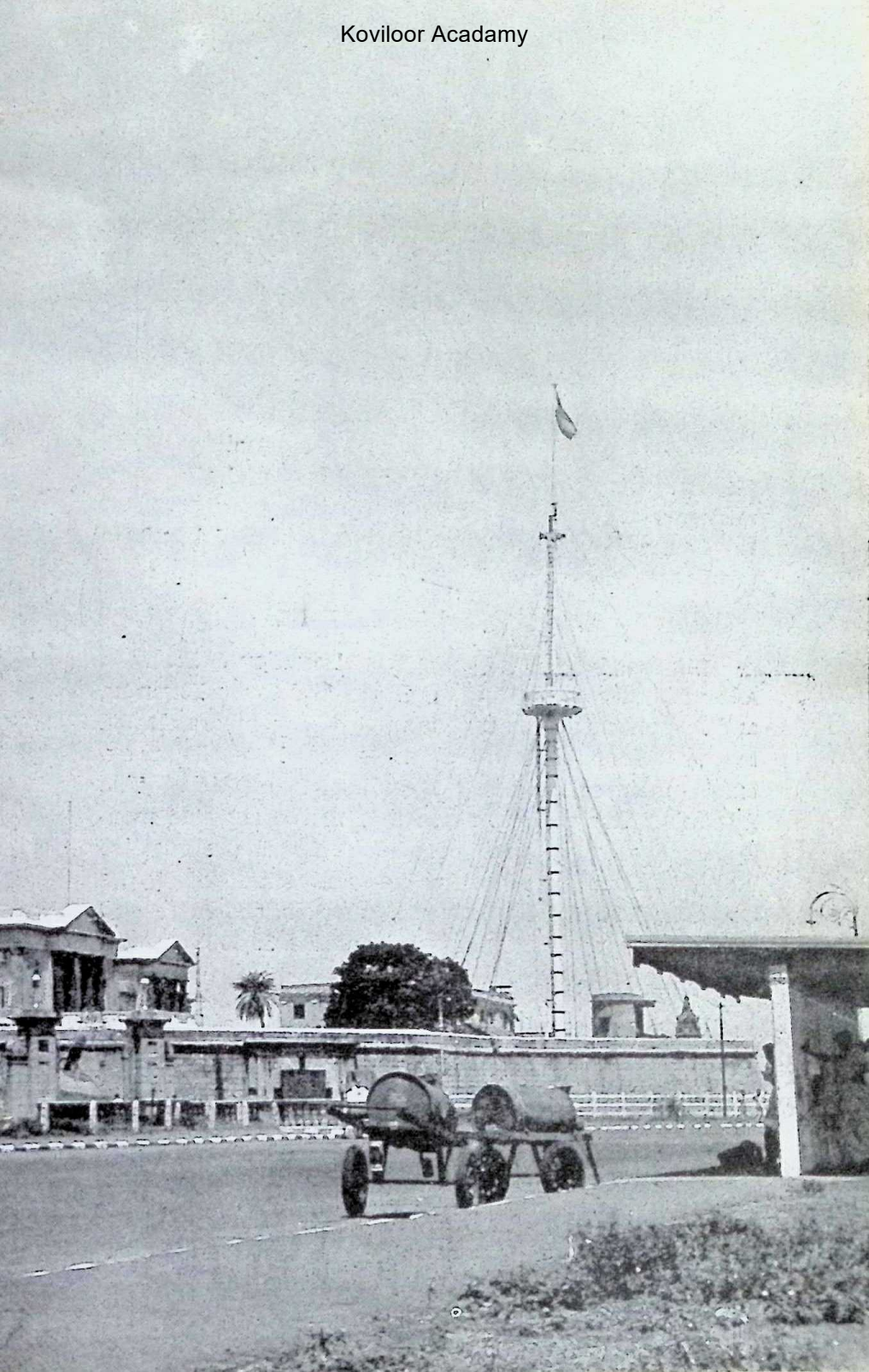

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Municipal Act to a Standing Committee or the Commissioner. The Heads of the Departments of the Corporation except the Commissioner and all other officers whose maximum monthly salary exceeds Rs. 500 have to be appointed by the Council. The Council has to consider and pass the annual Administration Report, the Budget Estimate, and the Supplemental Budget of the Corporation. It has powers to approve, modify or reject any project costing more than Rs. 50,000/- and levy several taxes except Advertisements Tax and Duty on Transfer of Property which require the previous sanction of the Government. The Standing Committees and the Commissioner are bound to give effect to every resolution of the Council unless such resolution is cancelled in whole or in part by the State Government.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Six Standing Committees (viz.) Taxation & Finance, Accounts, Health, Education, Works and Town Planning and Improvements, each consisting of 7 members elected by the Council, assist the Council. The Mayor is an ex-officio member of every Standing Committee. The Administrative matters pertaining to the subjects mentioned above are first considered by the respective Standing Committees before they are considered by the Council. The Committees can sanction estimates and contracts for works exceeding in value Rs. 10,000/- but not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-.

Besides these Committees, there is the Taxation Appeals Committee consisting of 3 members. The Chairman is a paid officer appointed by Government and the other two members are elected by the Council. This Committee deals with all appeals against assessments made by the Commissioner in respect of Property Tax, Profession Tax and Companies Tax.

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BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING 1950-51

During the year there were 13 Ordinary meetings, 21 Adjourned meetings and 22 Special meetings of the Corporation. Figures representing the average percentage of Councillors including the Mayor present at each meeting of the council and percentage of attendance to the sanctioned strength are furnished below :

	Average percentage of Councillors including the Mayor present at each meeting of the council.	PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE TO THE SANCTIONED STRENGTH	
		Among elected Councillors and Aldermen.	Among institutional and appointed councillors
For the Year 1950-51	56.1	59.2	38.6
For the Year 1949-50	65.9	70.0	33:5

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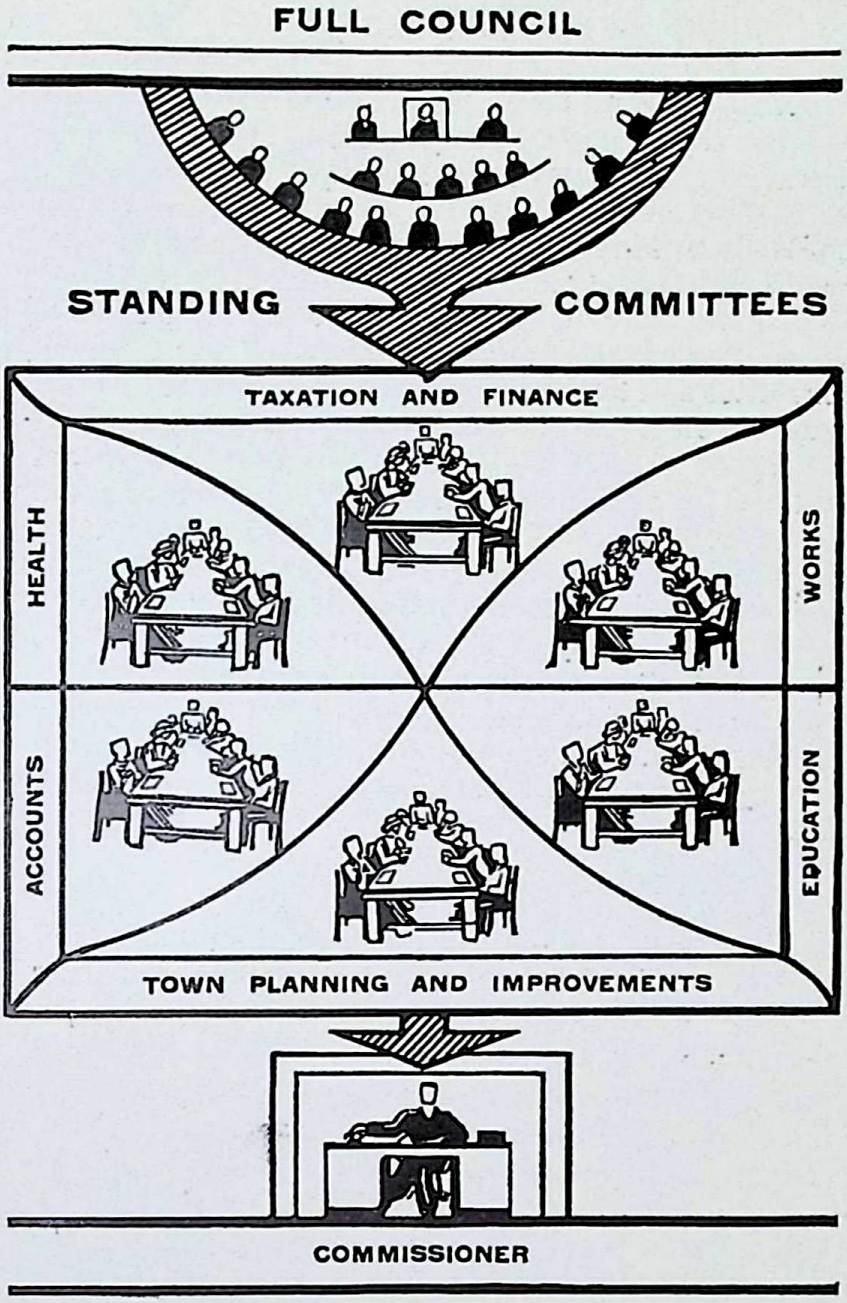
BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE VARIOUS STANDING COMMITTEES DURING 1950—51

The number of meetings held and the number of subjects received and disposed of by the Standing Committees during the year are given below :

Serial Number	Name of Committee	Meetings Held	No. of Subjects Received.	Subjects Disposed of.
1.	Taxation and Finance	39	1,286	1,267
2.	Works	20	748	726
3.	Health	16	425	405
4.	Education	19	198	187
5.	Town Planning and Improvements	17	531	510
6.	Accounts	16	310	298

The Taxation Appeals Committee constituted under Rule 14, Schedule IV of the Madras City Municipal Act met 51 times during the year and disposed of 2,248 appeals of which 2,107 related to Property Tax and the rest to Profession Tax.



The three authorities of the Corporation

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COMMISSIONER.

He is the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act vests in him. He is responsible for the custody of all the records of the Corporation including all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of the Council, the Standing Committees and other Committees. He has the right to attend the meetings of the Council and of any Standing Committee and to take part in the discussion but has no right to move any resolution or to vote. He may sanction any estimate the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and make contracts involving an expenditure upto Rs. 10,000 - provided a report is made to the Standing Committee in case where the expenditure exceeds Rs. 1,000. He can make appointments to posts, the maximum monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs. 500/-. He has power to prescribe the duties of the Corporation establishment, exercise supervision and control over their acts and proceedings and dispose of all questions relating to their conduct, service, pay, allowances, leave, pension and Provident Fund privileges.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following is a list of the various departments of the Corporation as also the Heads of those Departments who assist the Commissioner in the civic administration of the City :—

1. General Department:	Deputy Commissioner.
2. Revenue Department:	Revenue Officer.
3. Accounts Department:	Chief Accounts Officer.

Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of Sri C. Narasimham, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras to the office of the Lambeth County Council.

Mr. J. W. Darley, J. P., Mayor and Mr. O. L. Roberts, Town Clerk are seen standing on either sides of the Commissioner

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4. Education Department:	**Educational Officer.**
5. Works Department:	**Engineer.**
6. Health Department:	**Health Officer.**
7. Lighting & Electricity Department:	**Electrical Engineer.**
8. Water Works Department:	**Water Works Engineer.**
9. Drainage Department:	**Special Engineer.**

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HOW THE CORPORATION IS FINANCED

Property tax is the main source of income to the Corporation. The rates of taxation of Property tax in vogue are :–

Grades of taxation	Annual value of properties	Rates levied
I	Rs. 500/- and below.	16½ %
II	Above Rs. 500/- but not exceeding Rs. 1000/-	17½ %
III	Above Rs. 1000/-	20 %

Education tax is levied as a surcharge on the property tax at 15% of the property tax receipts. During the year 868 buildings were newly assessed. Total number of properties assessed to tax is 72,000. The income from Property tax during the year amounted to Rs. 109.99 lakhs.

Profession tax is levied at the rates fixed by the Council on 9-5-1950 which are less than the maximum rates fixed by Government. The total number of assesees during the year was 1,19,342 and an amount of Rs. 5,68,560/- was realised.

Companies tax: The total collection under this item of revenue was Rs. 4,62,237/-. The tax is levied on the paid up capital or on the gross income received in the City.

Vehicles and Animals Tax: The tax is levied at the rates fixed by the Council. The following is the number of assessments under some of the categories of vehicles and animals during 1950-51. :—

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1.	Tram Cars	... 215
2.	Ordinary bicycles or tri-cycles	... 66408
3.	Rickshaws	... 11176
4.	Dogs	.. 6283
5.	Carts	.. 16026

An amount of Rs. 2,13,948/- was realised from this tax during 1950-51.

Timber Tax: The total tonnage of timber brought into the City during 1950-51 was 36,658½ tons and tax was collected at the following rates :—

	Description of Timbers		Rate per ton or 50 cft
1.	Inferior wood	..	2 0 0
2.	Casuarina Posts over 10' in length Bamboos etc.	..	1 8 0
3.	Aspen wood	..	1 0 0
4.	All other timber (eg.) Teak, Rosewood, Mango etc.	..	5 0 0

Licence Fees: licence fees are levied at the rates fixed by Council for the several trades. The total number of cases dealt with during the year under various licensable trades and commodities was 50,247 and the income under this head was Rs. 10.60 lakhs during the year.

The following is the abstract of the receipts under several taxes during 1950 51 :

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	Rs.
Property Tax	109.99 lakhs.
Other Taxes	45.55 „
Rents	2.45 „
Licence Fees	10.60 „
Government Grants	8.52 „
Remunerative Enterprises	4.14 „
Excess Water Charges	11.09 „
Miscellaneous Revenue	12.70 „
Total income including Education Fund ..	Rs. 205.04 lakhs.

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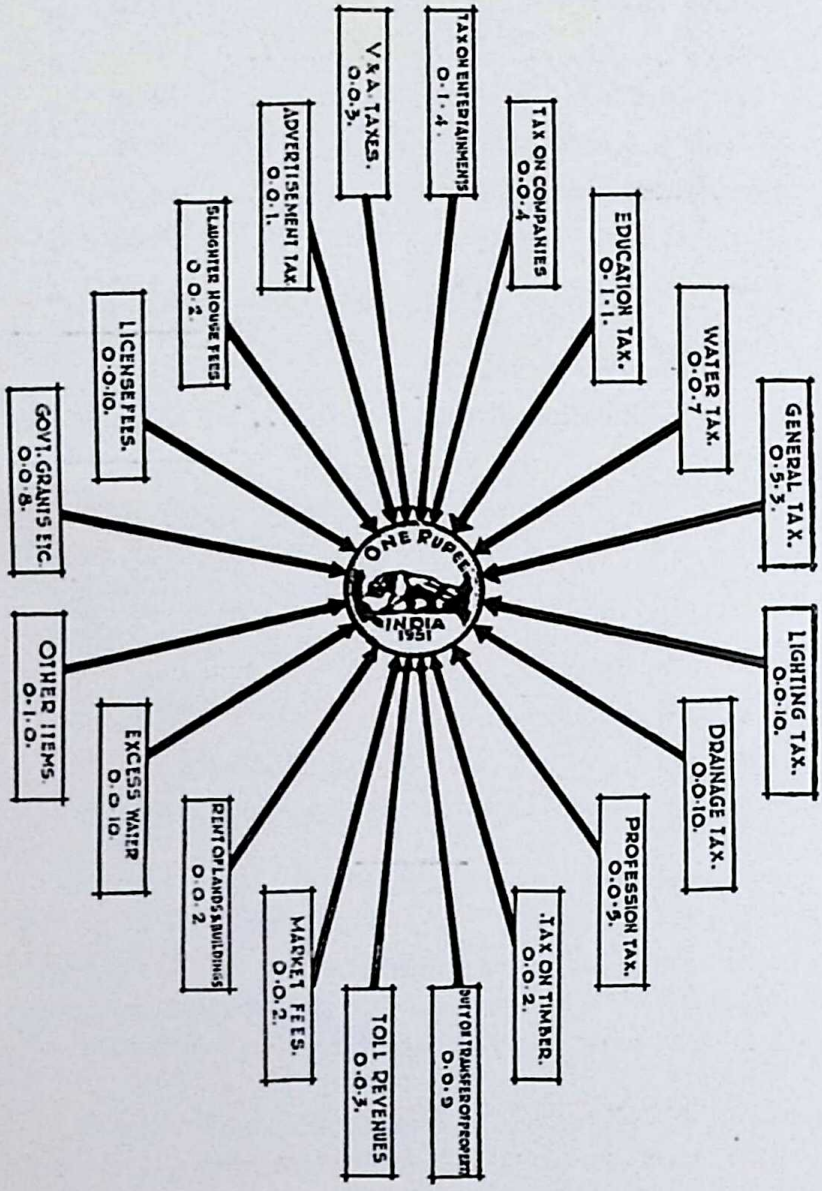
COMPOSITION OF ONE RUPEE OF CORPORATION REVENUE IN 1950-51.



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"U" PAY THESE TAXES

BECAUSE the Corporation has to

(1) maintain the health of the City;

(2) provide water supply and drainage;

(3) provide for elementary education;

(4) provide medical relief and maternity service;

(5) prevent and control the outbreak of epidemics;

(6) construct roads and maintain them;

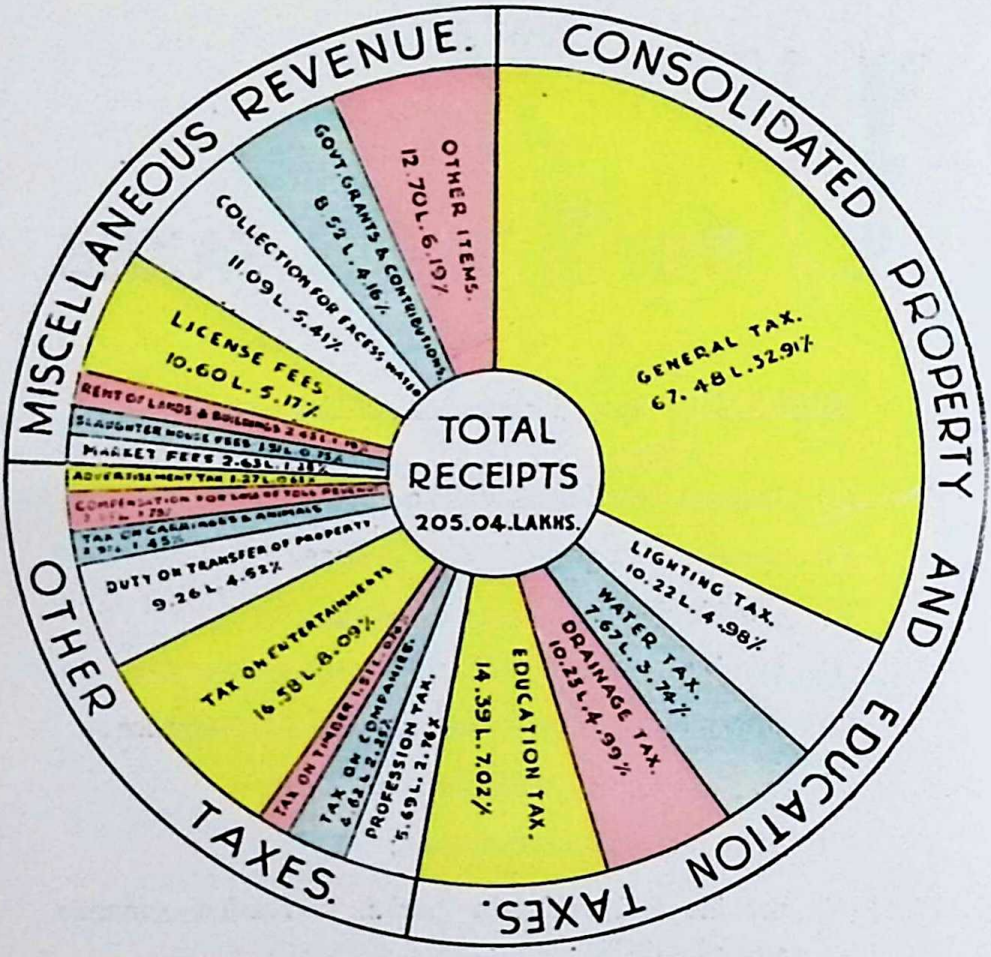
(7) light the roads and streets;

(8) provide and maintain parks, recreation grounds and play-fields;

(9) construct and run public markets, abattoirs;

(10) look after the destitute;

(11) maintain burial and burning grounds.


CONSOLIDATED PROPERTY AND EDUCATION TAXES.
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.
OTHER TAXES.
TOTAL RECEIPTS
205.04.LAKHS.
GENERAL TAX.
67.48 L. 32.91%
LIGHTING TAX.
10.22 L. 4.98%
WATER TAX.
7.67 L. 3.74%
DRAINAGE TAX.
10.23 L. 4.99%
EDUCATION TAX.
14.39 L. 7.02%
PROFESSION TAX.
5.69 L. 2.78%
TAX ON COMPANIES.
4.62 L. 2.25%
TAX ON TIMBER 1.51 L. 0.74%
TAX ON ENTERTAINMENTS
16.58 L. 8.09%
DUTY ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
9.26 L. 4.52%
TAX ON CARRIAGES & ANIMALS
COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF TOLL REVENUE
ADVERTISEMENT TAX 0.65%
MARKET FEES 2.63 L. 1.28%
SLAUGHTER HOUSE FEES 0.75%
RENT OF LANDS & BUILDINGS 2.48 L. 1.21%
LICENSE FEES
10.60 L. 5.17%
COLLECTION FOR FACESS WATER
11.09 L. 5.41%
GOVT. GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS
8.52 L. 4.16%
OTHER ITEMS.
12.70 L. 6.19%

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THE CITY ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Madras City covering an area of about 49.74 square miles has a total road length of about 505 miles and is therefore appropriately called "a City of distances". The ultimate aim of the Corporation of Madras is to provide dustless surface to all the roads in the City, including residential streets and lanes in the interior, and to provide all the important thoroughfares with asphaltic concrete or cement surface to enable them to stand the strain caused by the high density of traffic. Superior road surfacing is done departmentally and is financed from loans received from the State Government.

Road laying and maintenance, the primary and principal public works in the City has necessitated the Corporation to quarry for road metal on a large scale.

The Corporation quarries are located to the south of the City in the Pallavaram Hills, an outcropping of the Eastern Ghats. The quarries have been taken on lease from the Military and Revenue Authorities on payment of rent inclusive of cess.

Quarrying operations are now carried on at the Main Hill and Thirusalam Hills. In order to increase the output of metal, a new mechanical stone crusher plant costing about Rs. 3.0 lakhs was installed at the Quarry in November 1948. There is also a small Impact Breaker Type Stone Crusher at the Quarry. Blue granite metal of various sizes required for roads and building works in the City are manufactured at the Quarry. The metal is conveyed partly by its own lorries and partly by private lorries on contract system. The total quantity of metal manufactured by hand breaking and by machine crushing during 1950-51 was 7,677 units (1 unit=100 C.ft.).

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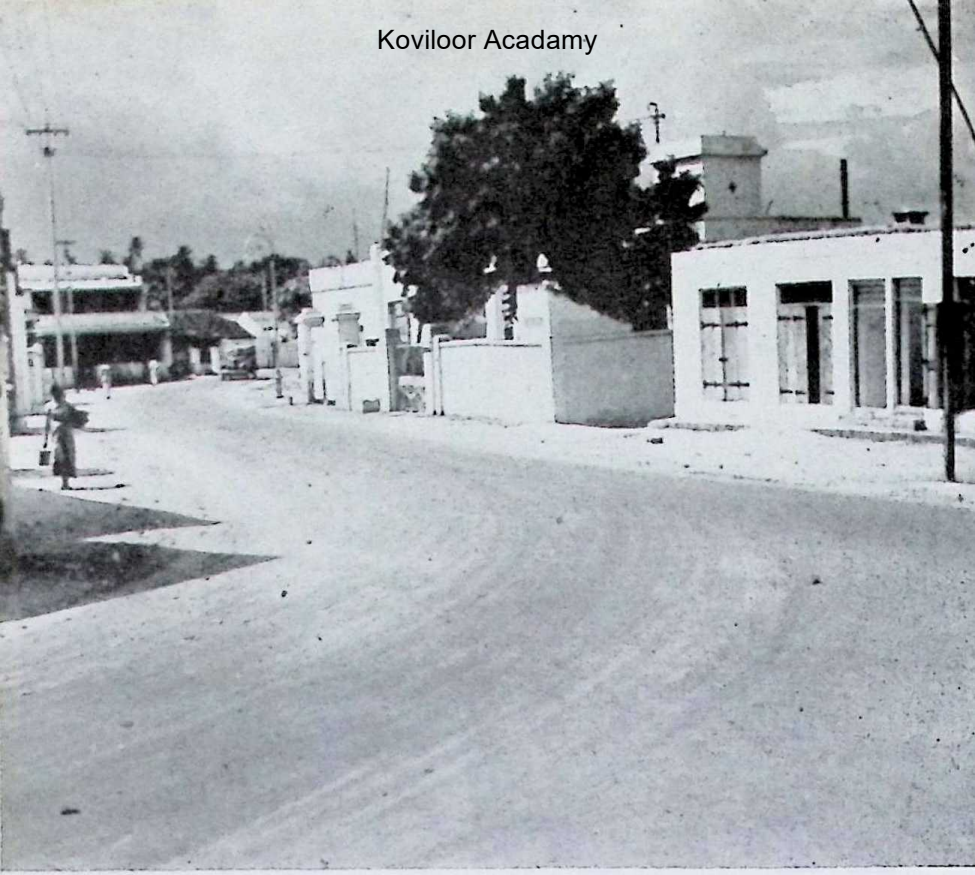

Newly asphalted road.

The labourers at the Quarry are given free medical treatment at the Corporation dispensary specially located there. A creche is also run there to take care of the children while their mothers are at work at the Quarry. Fresh cow's milk is purchased every working day and 8 oz. of milk is given to each child at the creche. An ayah is employed to take care of the children at the creche.

For expediting the progress of superior surfacing of roads in the City, a second-hand hot mix plant was purchased in 1946-47, and erected in a central place at Spur Tank, Egmore. With a view

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to providing more roads with hot mix Asphalt, a second plant costing over Rs. 1.25 lakhs was recently purchased and installed at Spur Tank. The capacity of this plant is 10 tons per hour. It is a stationary dual purpose asphalt mixer. It consists of one portable feed hopper, band feeder, hot elevator with regulating arrangements for lifting the aggregate, a dryer for heating a screen, weigh hopper and a mixing box for proportioning and mixing them and one Ruston Stationary diesel oil engine. It also includes 2 stationary bitumin boilers each of 1,000 gallons capacity. This plant can be used both for the manufacture of hot mix as well as cold mix. The dust nuisance is mitigated to a great extent as the plant contains a dust extractor also.

No loan was sanctioned by Government for special road making in 1950-51. However the following Mount Esplanade Road, Rasappa Chetty Street and portion of North Beach Road, which required immediate attention, were given superior surfacing from out of the Revenue funds of the Corporation. Interior roads were also given superior surfacing to improve sanitation. It is proposed to take up a number of roads for superior surfacing every year. In due course, almost all the roads in the City will have a smooth and dustless surface to enable keeping them in a neat and sanitary condition.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of roads during 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 23,65,550.

The area of the City:	49.74 sq. miles.
Length of streets & roads in the City:	505 miles 2 fur. 108 yds.
Number of streets in the City:	3,901.

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Pallavaram Quarry.

Length of roads provided with superior surfacing:	358 miles.
Length of conphalt roads:	20 miles.
Length of asphalt & other roads:	127 miles 2 fur. 108 yds.
The cost of maintenance of the roads and bridges in 1950-51:	Rs. 23.66 lakhs.
Government Grant for roads and bridges in 1950-51:	Rs. 36,219.
Government contribution for loss of Toll Revenue in 1950-51:	Rs. 3.65 lakhs.

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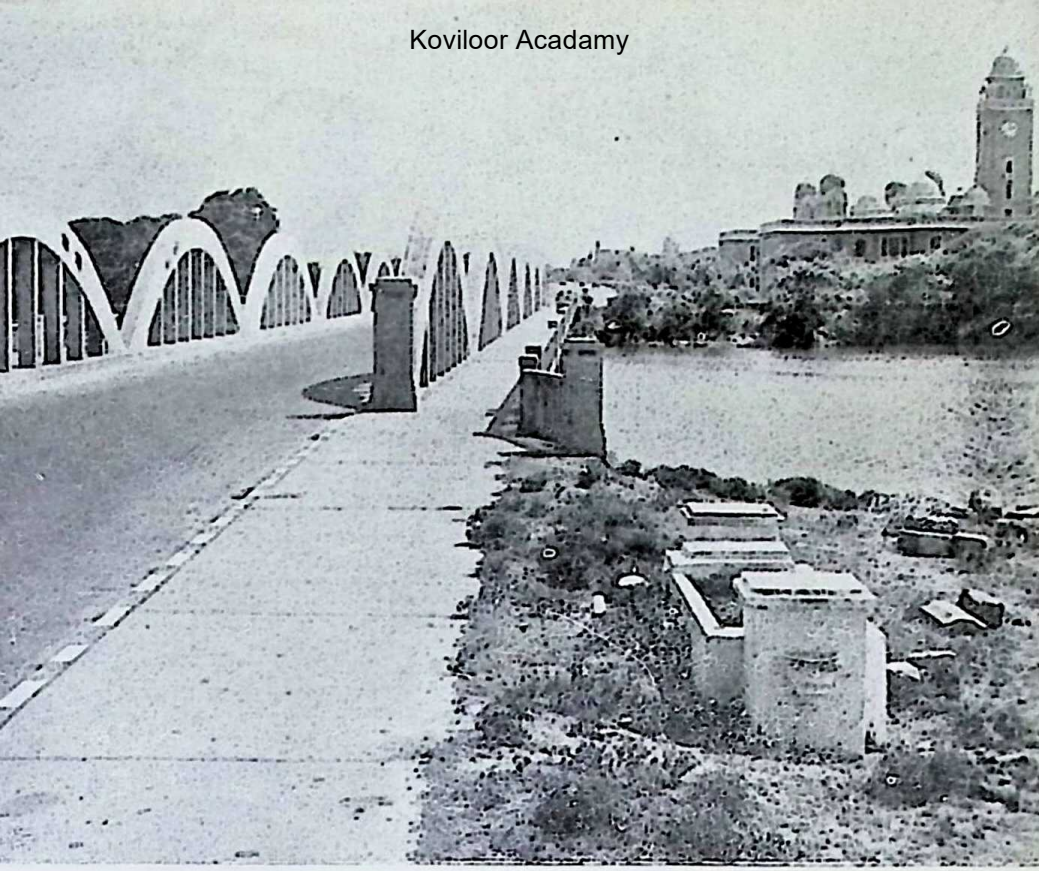

Footpath and a Bridge.

The Corporation spends 11.54% of the total expenditure on maintenance of roads.

Length of footpaths:	120 miles.
Expenditure on the maintenance of footpaths in 1950-51:	Rs. 53,115.
Number of bridges and culverts in the City:	52.
Expenditure on the maintenance of the bridges, etc.:	Rs. 9,610.

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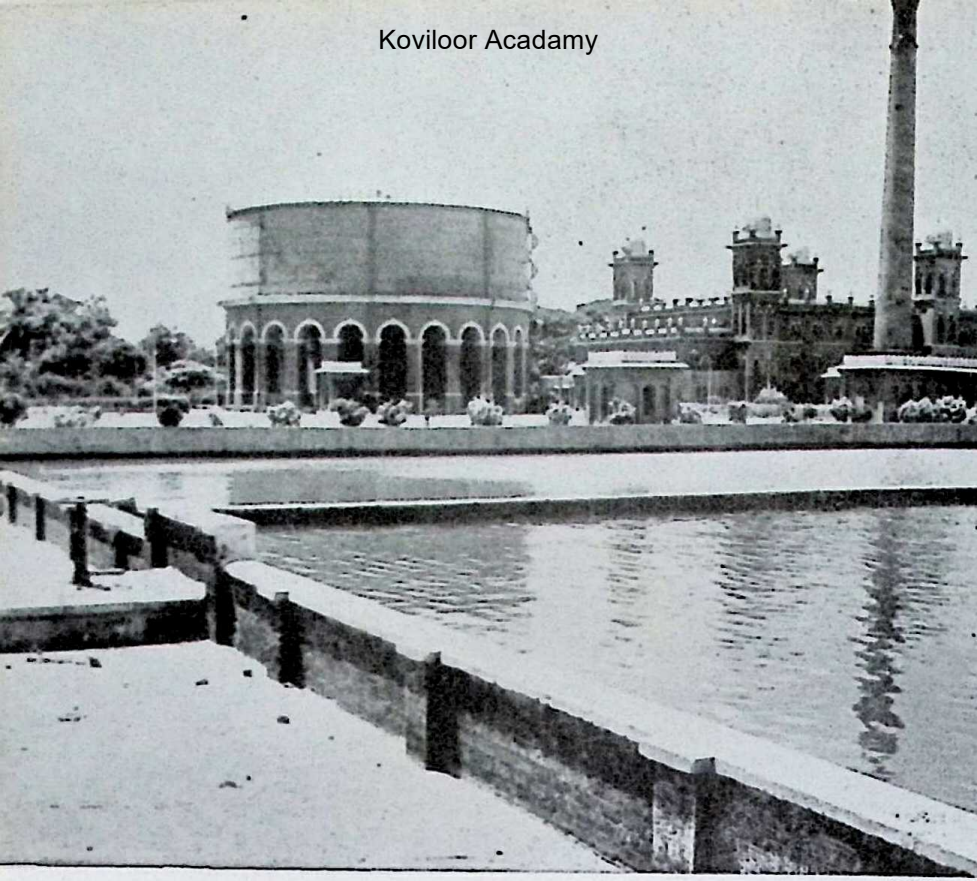

Kilpauk Water Works and Filter Beds

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

It was in 1866 that the proposal of Mr. Fraser, C.E. to obtain water required for the City from the Corteliar River was considered. A masonry weir, built across this river at Tamarapakkam, about 17 miles north of Madras, diverts the river, excluding the greater flood discharges into a supply channel leading to Cholavaram and Red Hills Lake. Water supply to the City is drawn from the Red Hills Lake, situated at a distance of 10 miles north west of

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Potable water distributed in extended areas.

Madras. Water from the lake is conveyed to the Kilpauk Water Works by means of 2 underground masonry covered conduits, each about 7 miles long. The water is then filtered by 17 slow sand filters, chlorinated and pumped into the City Distribution System, which consists of 32.50 miles of trunk mains ranging from 18" to 9" and 388.31 miles of distribution mains ranging from 8" to 2½". The total quantity of water supplied to the City during 1950-51 was 7,264 million gallons and the rate of supply per head per day works out to 14 gallons.

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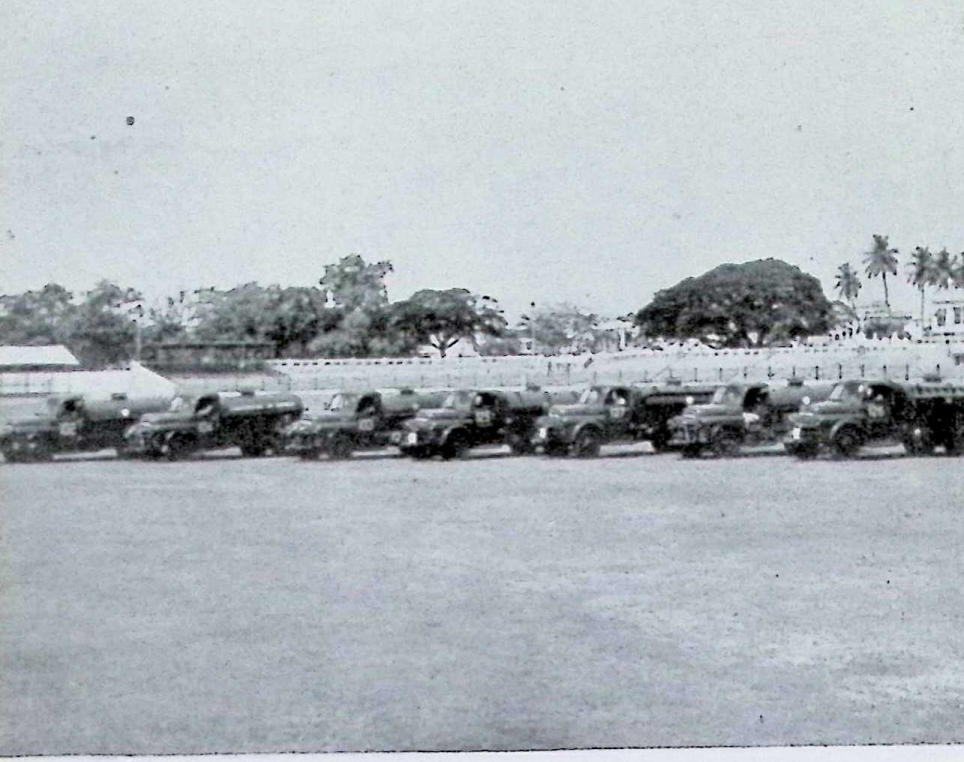

Mobile Water Units for supply of water

EMERGENCY MEASURES TAKEN BY CORPORATION TO MEET THE WATER DROUGHT.

The year 1950 was also a drought year like 1947, 1948 and 1949, the total rain fall being 29.43" as against the average annual rain fall of 47.73". Electric and oil engine pumping sets fixed to private wells and public wells continue to work. Three lorries were permanently used for supplying protected water through overhead steel and masonary tanks which were erected mostly in the extended areas. Private and public wells were regularly cleaned and chlorinated. More masonry wells and tube wells were erected and more pumping sets are provided.

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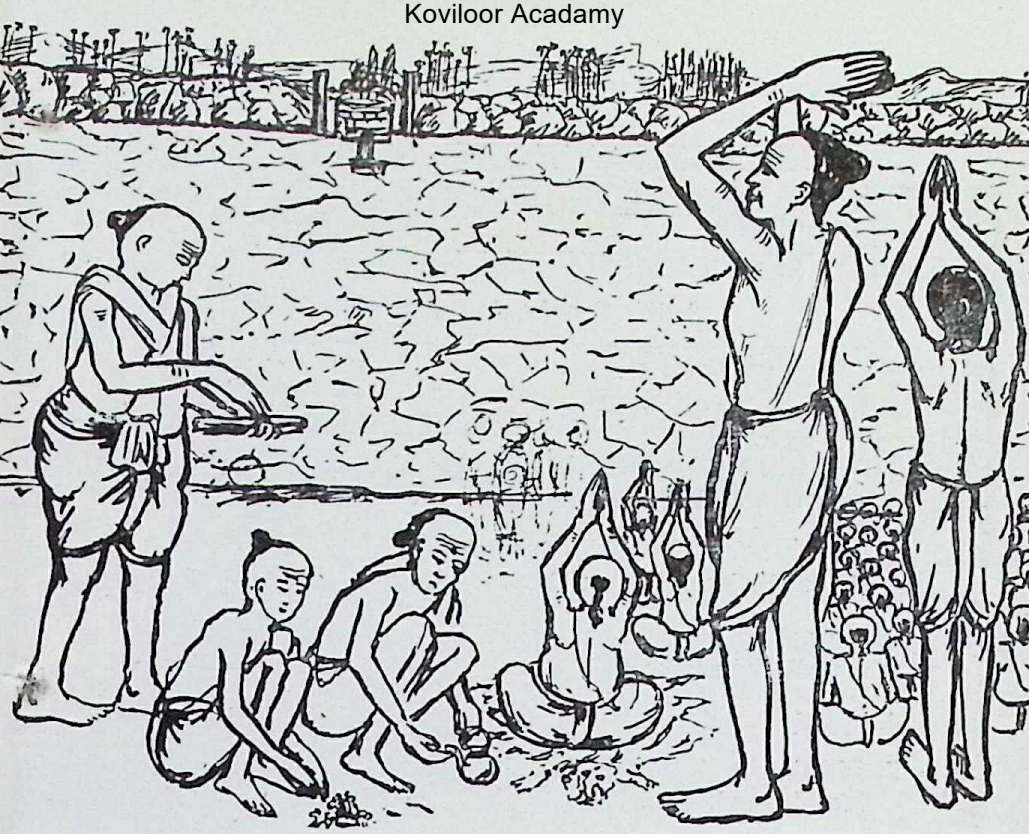
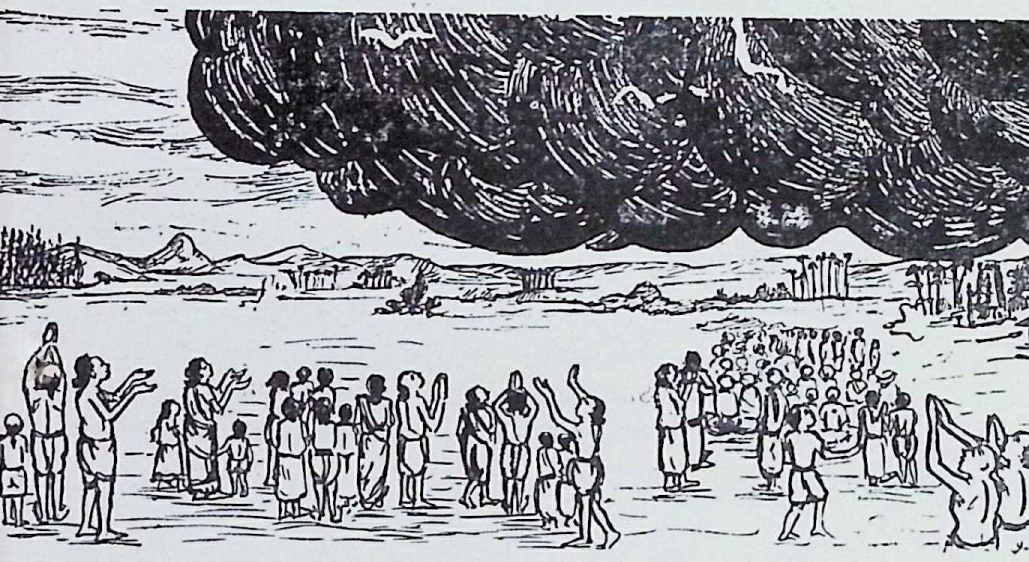


Invoking Varuna



Water, Water, Water is the cry everywhere

Koviloor Acadamy

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS

With Overhead Tanks

800 Gallons Capacity. 400 Gallons Capacity.	Nature of Tank Steel or Masonary	Divn.
1. Suryanarayana Chetty Street, opposite to Brighton Talkies ..	Steel	3.
2. Venkatachala Naicken Street, Jn. of Kalmandapam Road ..	do.	2.
3. New slum in Cochrane Basin Rd. new Hutting Ground ..	do.	7.
4. do. ..	do.	7.
5. Muniappa Naicken St. Jn. of Netal Garden St. ..	do.	6.
6. Kannabiran Koil St. ..	do.	6.
7. Madumanagar ..	do.	20
8. Madhavaram High Road near Melpattadi ..	do.	20.
9. North end of Neils Gardens 1st Lane off Raghavachari Road ..	Masonry	20.
10. Sabapathy Mudali St. Jn. of Watkins St. ..	Steel	20.
11. Child Welfare Centre, Sembiam ..	Masonry	20.
12. Gopalapuram, Sembiam ..	Masonry	20.
13. Paper Mills Rd. west of Sundara Perumal Koil St. ..	Masonry	20.

Continued

Koviloor Acadamy

With Overhead Tanks

800 Gallons Capacity. 400 Gallons Capacity.	Nature of Tank Steel or Masonary	Divn.
14. Konnur High Rd. opp. to Somasundara Devar 5th St. ..	Masonry	21.
15. Iyanavaram Cheri, Solai St., west of Raju Naicken St. ..	Masonry	21.
16. Varadaraja Pet off Arcot Road ..	Masonry	35.
17. Kodambakkam High Road ..	Steel	34.
18. Zackariah Colony off Arcot Rd. ..	Masonry	35.
19. Saligram Cheri Rd. west of Mosque St.	Masonry	35.
20. United India Colony ..	Masonry	35.
21. Tilak Street, T'Nagar ..	Steel	36.
22. Theagaraya Gramani St. Jn. of Old Mambalam Rd. ..	Masonry	36.
23. Akbarabad opp. to Taylor's Estate, Middle St. ..	Masonry	35.
24. Puliyur Cheri ..	Masonry	35.
25. Northern end of Parankusapuram St. ..	Steel	35.
26. Parankusam Rd. west of Rly. Lines ..	Steel	35.
27. Old Mambalam Rd. north of Griffith Road Junction. ..	Steel	36.
28. Janakiram St. near Sivaji Garden .	Masonry	35.

Continued

Koviloor Acadamy

With Overhead Tanks

800 Gallons Capacity. 400 Gallons Capacity.	Nature of Tank Steel or Masonary	Divn.
29. Bhimanna Mudali St., Bhimpet ..	Steel	43.
30. Jubilee Rd. Jn. of Rajaji Rd. ..	Masonry	35.
31. Lake View Rd. north of Sardar Patel St. ..	Masonry	48.
32. Mount Rd. opp. to Military Grass Farm ..	Steel	46.
33. Western end of Abdul Azeez St. Guru Medai ..	Steel	47.
34. In Boag Rd. between Moopu-rappa St. and Burial Ground, Guru Medai ..	Masonry	47.
35. Masthanpet opp. to Y.M.C.A. Buildings ..	Masonry	47.
36. Kannammapet East Street, T'Nagar ..	Steel	47.
37. do. ..	Steel	47.
38. Scavengers Hutting Ground near T'Nagar Burial Ground ..	Masonry	47.
39. Mount Road near Fanepet ..	Steel	49.
40. Old Mambalam Rd. opp. to Dha-napal Chetty St., Saidapet ..	Steel	48.
41. Sadayappa Mudali St., Saidapet ..	Steel	48.
42. Kodambakkam Rd. opp. to Pillayar Koil St., Mettupalayam ..	Masonry	48.
43. Karni Garden St., Saidapet ..	Steel	48

Continued

Koviloor Acadamy

With Overhead Tanks

	800 Gallons Capacity. 400 Gallons Capacity.	Nature of Tank Steel or Masonary	Divn.
44.	Tod Hunter Nagar, Saidapet ..	Masonry	48.
45.	do. ..	do.	48.
46.	Bazar Rd. Jn. of Jeenies Rd.	Steel	47.
47.	Govt. Butchery, Saidapet ..	Steel	49.
48.	Mount Rd. Jn. of Velacheri Rd. ..	Masonry	49.
49.	In Mount Road between Elliot Beach Rd. and Guindy Over-bridge ..	Steel	49.
50.	Maduvankarai, South Race Course Road ..	Masonry	49.
51.	Tod Hunter Nagar ..	Masonry	48.
52.	Anandan St., T'Nagar ..	Masonry	47

Koviloor Acadamy

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS

With Electric Pumping Sets

Electric Pumping Sets fixed to the wells.	Particulars of Well	Divn.
1. Tondiar Nagar south of I.D. Hospital ..	Public	1.
2. Palmyrah Yard ..	do.	2.
3. Meenakshiammanpet ..	do.	3.
4. Model Lines, Cemetry Road ..	do.	4
5. Old Slaughter House Road ..	do.	3.
6. Narayanappa Naicken St. ..	do.	12.
7. Parish Venkatachala Iyer St. ..	Private	14.
8. Seven Wells Market ..	do.	9.
9. Corporation Girls' School, Nattu Pilliar Koil St. ..	Public	15.
10. Madurai Pillai St., Iyanavaram ..	Private	21.
11. Sri Kandaswami Temple, P.T. ..	do.	28.
12. Sydia Mosque, Maroof Sahib St. ..	Public	39.
13. Begum Sahib 3rd Lane ..	Private	38.
14. Corporation School, Choolai Medu ..	Public	35.

Koviloor Acadamy

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS

With Oil Engine Pumping Sets

	Oil Engine Pumping Sets fixed to the wells.	Particulars of Well	Divn.
1.	Kappal Polu Chetty St. ..	Private	4.
2.	P. V. Koil St., Royapuram ..	Public	2.
3.	Seven Wells Water Works compound (Lorry Supply) ..	Private	9.
4.	do. ..	do.	9.
5.	Katchaleswarar Temple Tank ..	do.	13.
6.	Andiappa Naicken St. ..	do.	17.
7.	Pilliar Koil Street off Wall Tax Road ..	do.	27.
8.	Naduvankarai ..	do.	22.
9.	Big Mosque ..	do.	39.
10.	Nagappier St., Triplicane ..	do.	39.
11.	Habibullah St., Triplicane ..	do.	39.
12.	Chella Pilliar Koil St. ..	do.	38.
13.	Palani Andavar Temple Tank, Kodambakkam ..	Public	35.
14.	Kodandaramaswami Koil St. ..	Private	35.
15.	Nallankuppam, Lake View Rd. ..	do.	35.
16.	Fanepet ..	do.	49.
17.	Scavengers colony in Mambalam ..	Public	47.
18.	Robinson Park Dhoby Khana ..	Public	3.
19.	Chetput Dhoby Khana ..	Public	33.

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WATER SUPPLY

An Appeal to Consumers

The Red Hills water supply position is very difficult at present and the Corporation seeks the fullest co-operation of the public in avoiding WASTE OF WATER.

(a) Use water only to the extent required.

(b) Close the tap when you have drawn the required quantity.

(c) Do not leave the tap open when not in use.

(d) A little water used carefully and economically will serve your purpose much better than wasting a large quantity of water.

(e) Please remember that your neighbour's needs are as necessary and important as those of yours.

(f) Water being an essential need, costs the tax-payers a good deal and so prevention of wastage means a reduction in expenditure of your money.

(g) Do not use water directly from the tap for bathing or washing purposes, but always use a vessel.

(h) Your co-operation in checking wastage would ensure copious and perennial supply for all of you in the City.

(i) Do not use tap water for your garden.

(j) Inform the Water Works Department, Ripon Buildings, Madras, by dialing Telephone No. 2988 and asking for a connection to the Water Works Department whenever you find a tap out of order or a pipe leaking or a hydrant left open by anybody.

(k) Your duty as a citizen is to stop wastage of water.

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A street before the introduction of Mercury discharge lamps.

THE CITY LIGHTING.

Until 1919, the lighting of the City was done only by means of oil lights. At the beginning of 1909-10, there were 6,269 oil lights and 15 electric lights. The use of electricity for street lighting, which began in a small way in 1919, was gradually increased and by 1924-25 all the oil lights in the City were completely replaced by electric lights. Electric power for street lighting is obtained from the Madras Electricity System's Power House at Basin Bridge at 5,000 volts. At the Corporation Main Controlling Station, Basin Bridge, the supply is metered and

Koviloor Acadamy

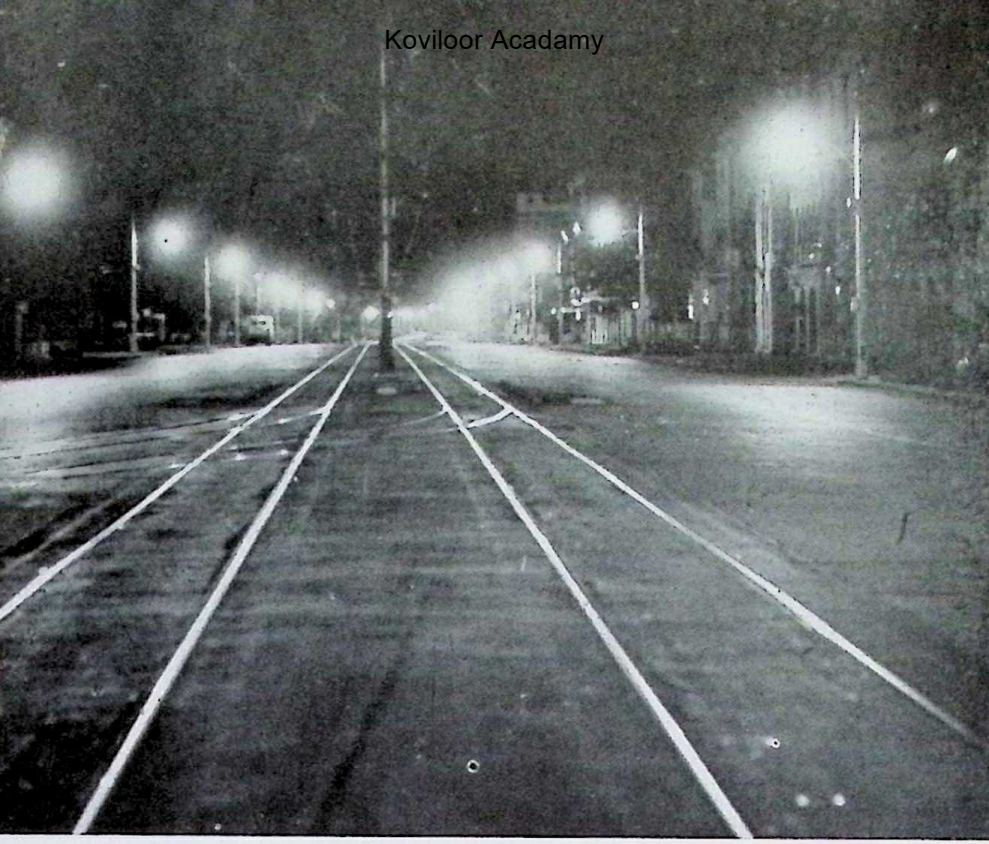
distributed through a separate high tension net work which connects 23 sub-stations situate in different parts of the City. At each sub-station, the voltage is reduced to 250 volts and distributed to the various streets. The streets of Madras are now lit with 17,436 electric lamps of which 805 are mercury discharge lamps. Modern improvements to street lighting with mercury discharge lamps (Osira Lamps) and special fittings were introduced first in 1939. This special kind of street lighting has been based on the latest developments in lighting in other countries and is designed to give the maximum efficiency at a minimum cost.

The schedule of lighting hours in the City is prepared on the following basis. During November, December and January each year, street electric lights are switched on half an hour earlier and switched off about an hour or an hour and a half later than in the other months of the year when the lights are switched on at 6-15 p.m. and switched off at 4 a.m. During full moon nights, as also on the nights 3 days before and 2 days after full moon, the lights are switched off at 10 p.m. On the 3rd day after the full moon the lights are switched off at 11 p.m. and an hour later on each succeeding day until a week after the full moon when the normal schedule is followed.

Elecricity is also used for the purposes mentioned below:—

(1) Public Radios.
(2) Street Electric Clocks.
(3) Electrocution of dogs in the Lethal Chamber and pigs in the Pig Slaughter House.
(4) Traffic Bollards.
(5) Illuminating ornamental colour fountains.

Koviloor Acadamy



A street after the introduction of Mercury discharge lamps

(6) Cold Storage, and

(7) Electric installa ions in departmental buildings

During the year, the improvements mentioned below were carried out:—

(a) 230 Mercury discharge lamps were installed in different parts of the City par icularly in Wall Tax Road and Sydenhams Road.

(b) The installations of 98 street lights in the limits of Aminjikarai was in progress.

(c) 36 street lights were installed in the Saidapet area.

Koviloor Acadamy

(d) The over all increase in the number of lamp posts was 653, as compared with the figure for the previous year.

(e) Nearly 14.70 miles of high tensions mains were extended.

(f) Service connections were given to 16 Corporation installations and 32 Corporation buildings.

(g) 12 more illuminated traffic bollards, in addition to the existing 38, were installed.

The total expenditure on "lighting" during the year amounted to Rs. 6,92,112.

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Congratulations

Everyone will be wishing you and your baby well, but good wishes are not enough to ensure baby a happy future.

Dangers beset youg children, and they want your constant care and guidance from the day they are born.

Do read these pages and learn how easy it is to keep your baby free from harm.

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Looking Forward . . .

- Remember as baby starts to crawl FIRE - GUARDS are of vital importance for all the fires in the home, whether they are coal, gas or electric. The danger to life from an unguarded fire cannot be stressed too much.

- Then the danger of the stairs must not be forgotten, and when mother is busy doing her housework, she must put a temporary guard to prevent a nasty fall.

- Remember to keep all sharp objects. such as needles, pins, scissors and knives, in a safe place. Matches too, should be on a shelf, out of reach of the exploring youngster.

- Lastly—watchfulness in the kitchen is essential so that no hot liquid is within reach of the toddler. The hanging table cloth is a temptation. fasten it securely so that the hot tea-pot will not be pulled down.

- Every precaution for the safety of the child must be taken to avoid an unnecessary accident to one who has no sense of danger.

- It is wise to be careful—it does not help to be sorry afterwards.

You may consult the Lady Doctor in the nearest Child Welfare Centre.

Do you know that 26.957 cases out of 52.619 births in the City, were attended to by the Child Welfare Centres in 1950.

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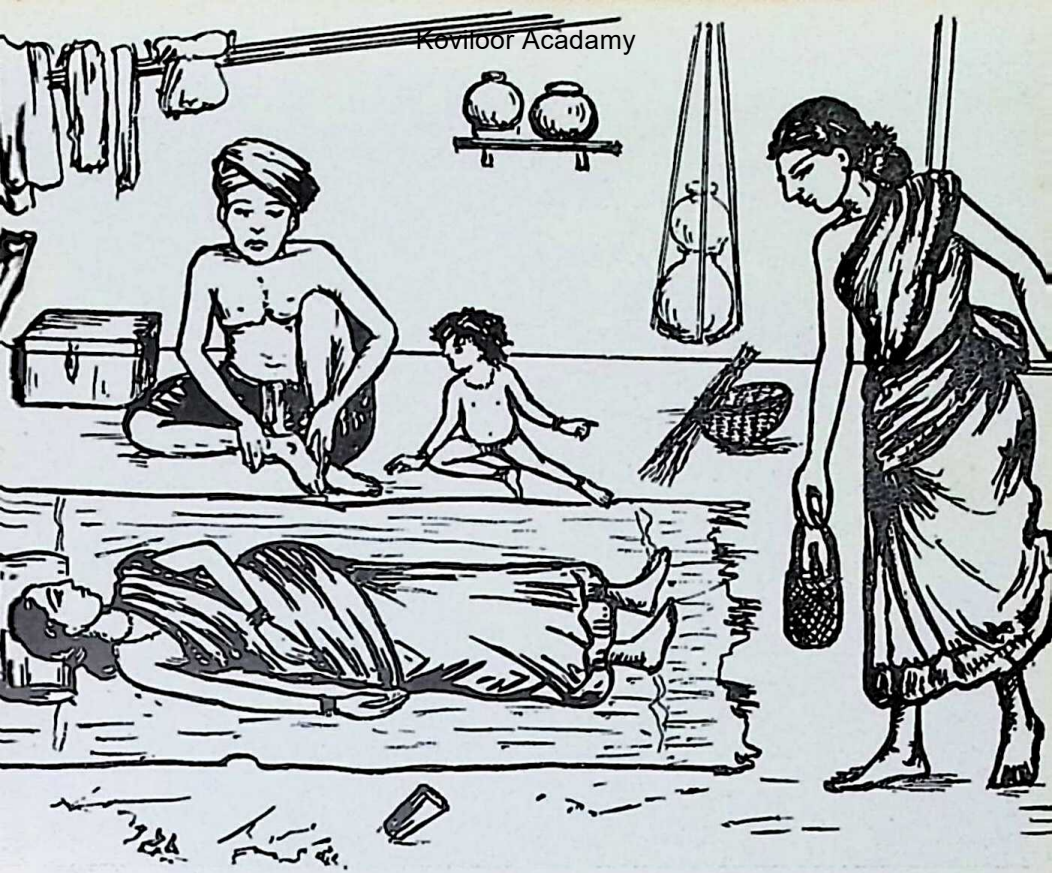

Maternity case attended by unqua lified midwife

THE CITY CORPORATION'S MATERNITY SERVICE.

Even today when there is a net work of maternity centres in the City, there are many mothers who seek the service of unqualified midwives and take risks.

The maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, started by the Corporation in 1917, was aimed at displacing unqualified barber women by trained midwives and, with this object in view, a small beginning was made to organise midwifery service in a restricted

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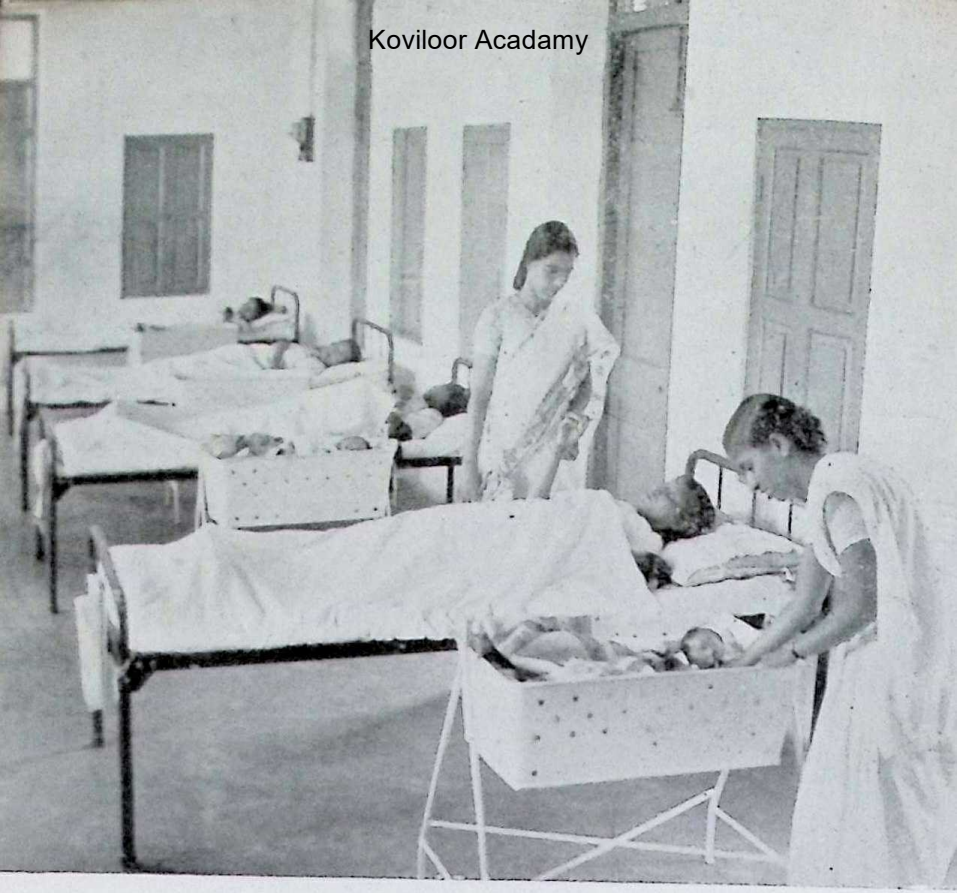

Corporation Maternity Ward.

area in and around Triplicane. Within the course of a few months, the scheme gained so much popularity that the need for expanding on systematic lines was soon found imperative and urgent.

The first Child Welfare Centre at Triplicane thus came into existence in 1917. An out-patient clinic was also established, wherein minor ailments of infants, expectant and nursing mothers were treated. This clinic became very popular. In the years that followed, the Scheme gradually developed, more Centres were organised in various parts of the City and, at present, there

Koviloor Acadamy

The happy mother with her new born babe on the day of discharge from the Maternity Ward

are 26 Child Welfare Centres, 4 sub-centres, 1 Maternity Home and 16 maternity wards which serve the needs of the poor and the lower middle classes in the City.

An Advisory Board was constituted in August 1949 for investigation of maternal deaths and formulating suggestions for improving maternity services. In accordance with the recommendations of this Board all the Child Welfare Centres were grouped into different zones to be attached to the various hospitals in the City. A second lady doctor was appointed in the Choolai Maternity Home on 6-6-1950 with a view to having the services

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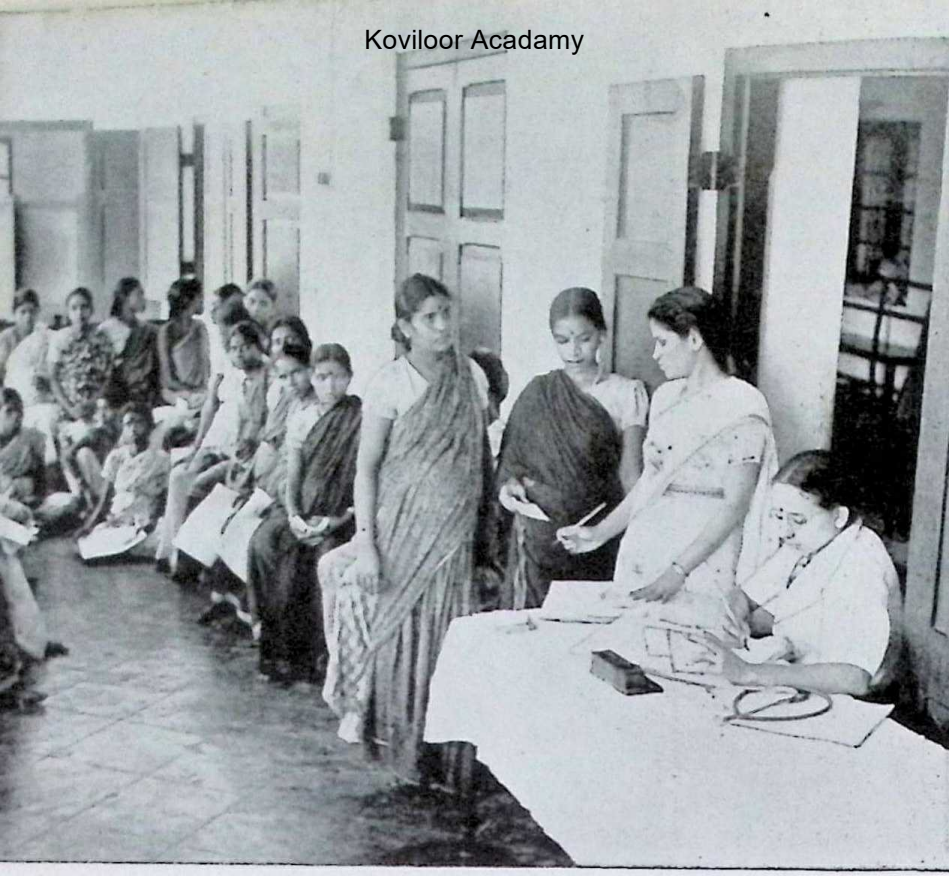

Prenatal Clinic

of a lady doctor always in the Home. The question of appointing additional lady doctors in other Maternity & Child Welfare Centres is under consideration.

A special feature of the year was the distribution of reconstituted milk powder allotted by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in 26 Child Welfare Centres. This supply commenced in July, 1950 and is continued still. Expectant mothers, nursing mothers, toddlers and infants, numbering in all 2,500, are being supplied with this milk powder every day. Besides this, 2 measures of milk in the morning and 2 mea-

Kovilpoor Academy

Ambulance Van for maternity cases

sures in the evening were given to deserving mothers and infants. 2,397 infants, 181 expectant mothers, 567 nursing mothers and 133 toddlers received milk supply in 1950.

36,430 new expectant mothers attended the clinic and sought medical advice and treatment. The Health Visitors registered 37,569 expectant mothers in the houses of the patients. 61,148 infants, 43,444 toddlers, 73,668 nursing mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised.

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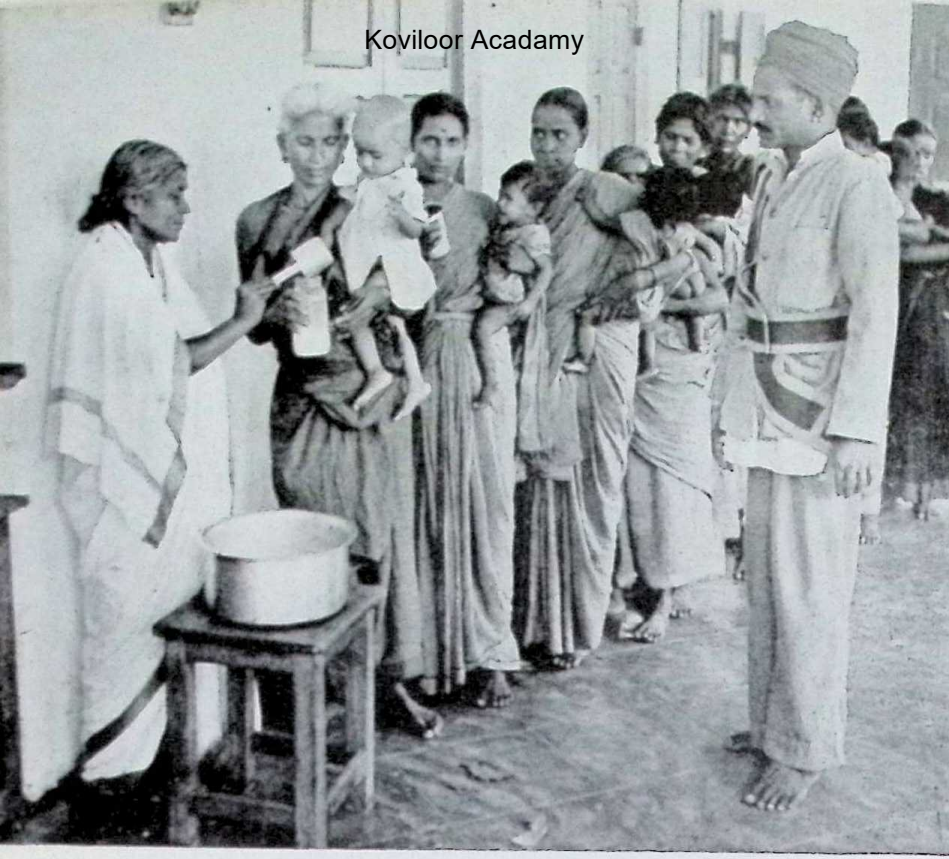
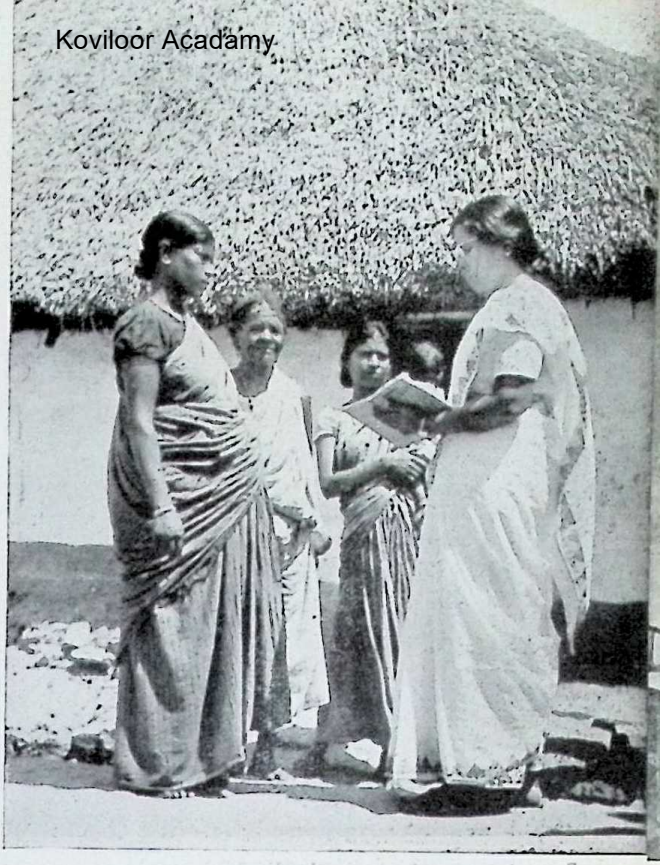


Distribution of reconstituted milk to children

Out of the total number of 52,619 births in the City during 1950, 26,957 labour cases came under the observation and care of the Child Welfare Scheme. A sum of Rs. 18,639-8-0 was realised as fees for the maternity service renderd to persons whose incomes ranged from Rs. 81/- to Rs. 200/- per mensem.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.00 per mille against 2.31 in 1949 and infant mortality rate was 95.52 per mille against 70.41 in 1949.

Koviloor Acadamy



Corporation Health Visitor visiting the Slum

2 Ambulance cars were maintained for removing emergent cases of labour to the various hospitals in the City. 2,445 cases were removed to hospitals in 1950-51.

During the year, the number of beds in the Maternity Wards was increased to 174 from 153 in the previous year. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Child Welfare centres during 1950-51 was Rs. 8,04,095.

Koviloor Acadamy

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Despite unfavourable conditions such as overcrowding and congestion, scarcity of essential articles of food and the difficulties attendant on the failure of the Monsoon for the fourth year in succession, the health of the City was satisfactory. There were 52,619 births with a birth rate of 51.94 per mille and 38,726 deaths with a death rate of 38.23 per mille. The natural increase was 13,893. The birth and death rates have been worked out on the basis of the estimated mid year population of 10,13,000 for the year 1950. But the actual population as revealed by the latest Census is 14,29,374. If this figure is adopted, the birth and death rates for the year 1950 will be 36.8 per mille and 27.1 per mille respectively.

Small-pox and cholera were prevalent during the year. The accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital was insufficient for coping up with the growing number of admissions and 21 sheds had to be erected to accommodate the inrush of cases. The nursing and other ancillary staff at the hospital were increased. The measures adopted for the control of small-pox were the usual ones. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were conducted on a mass scale. 56,804 primary and 9,05,402 re-vaccinations were done during the year—a figure which is the highest on record. Cholera started during the month of August, 1950 and was prevalent till the end of December 1950. Small-pox continued to prevail throughout the year although there was a gradual decline in incidence towards the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,52,390 was spent during the year for the maintenance of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and for the various preventive measurs taken to combat the epidemics.

Koviloor Acadamy

Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Corporation is running a hospital for the treatment of pulmonary Tuberculosis in the City besides a clinic in Pulianthope High Road. The hospital serves as an observation centre and a receiving station for T. B. patients in the City. Admissions to it are made from deserving cases attending the Tuberculosis Clinic in Pulianthope High Road. During the year, 6 special and 2 emergent beds were provided in the hospital in addition to the 48 beds, already in existence there. Two emergent beds have been endowed by the King George V Memorial Fund. In conformity with the Scheme prepared by the

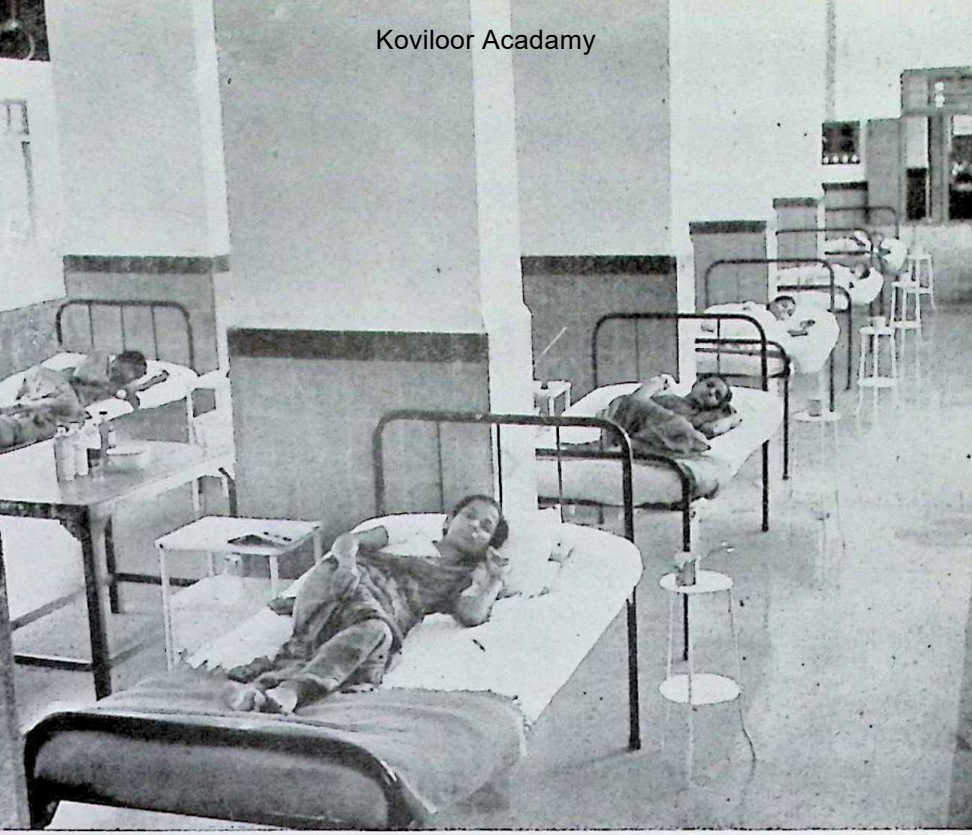
Koviloor Acadamy

sub-committee appointed by the Tuberculosis Association of Madras, anti-tuberculosis work was further intensified by the opening of 4 more clinics, one attached to the Stanley Hospital, one to the General Hospital, one to the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital and the fourth to the Royapettah Hospital. Each of these Clinics is staffed by a Medical Officer aided by a Health Visitor for doing domiciliary work. The Pulianthope Clinic, which has been inexistence from 1944, has been rendering relief to an increasing number of patients year after year. During 1950, 9,285 patients as against 9,144 in the previous year were treated. The Corporation B. C. G. team worked in conjunction with 2 Government teams till July 1950 and afterwards independently. The expenditure on these institutions during 1950-51 was Rs. 1,24,987-9-11.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The Corporation maintains a Laboratory for the Examination of blood, sputum, urine faeces, etc., and for conducting serological tests from 1946. A fee of Rs. 2-8-0 per test is charged for those who get an income of Rs. 100/- or more per mensem. Sputum for tubercle bacilli is examined free of charge for all. In this laboratory, there has been a steady increase in the number of specimens examined. During the year 1950, as many as 16,396 specimens of blood, sputum, urine, etc., were examined against 12,266 in 1949 and 5642 in 1948. Apart from the specimens sent by the Corporation dispensaries and clinics, there has been a large increase in the number of specimens received from private medical practitioners in the City. In view of this steady increase in the

Koviloor Acadamy



Corporation T. B. Hospital

number of specimens, the post of an Assistant Pathologist has been newly sanctioned by the Corporation.

The Corporation maintains 32 Dispensaries and 3 special clinics besides the Tuberculosis Hospital and Clinic and the Infections Diseases Hospital where medical treatment is given free of charge. Of the 32 dispensaries, 4 are Unani dispensaries, 3 Siddha and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary, 2 Leprosy Clinics and 1 Venereal Clinic constitute the Special Clinics maintained by the Corporation. People in increasing numbers have been resorting to these dispensaries and special clinics. The total attendance at the dispensaries was 26,90,613 as against 26,21,267 in the previous year.

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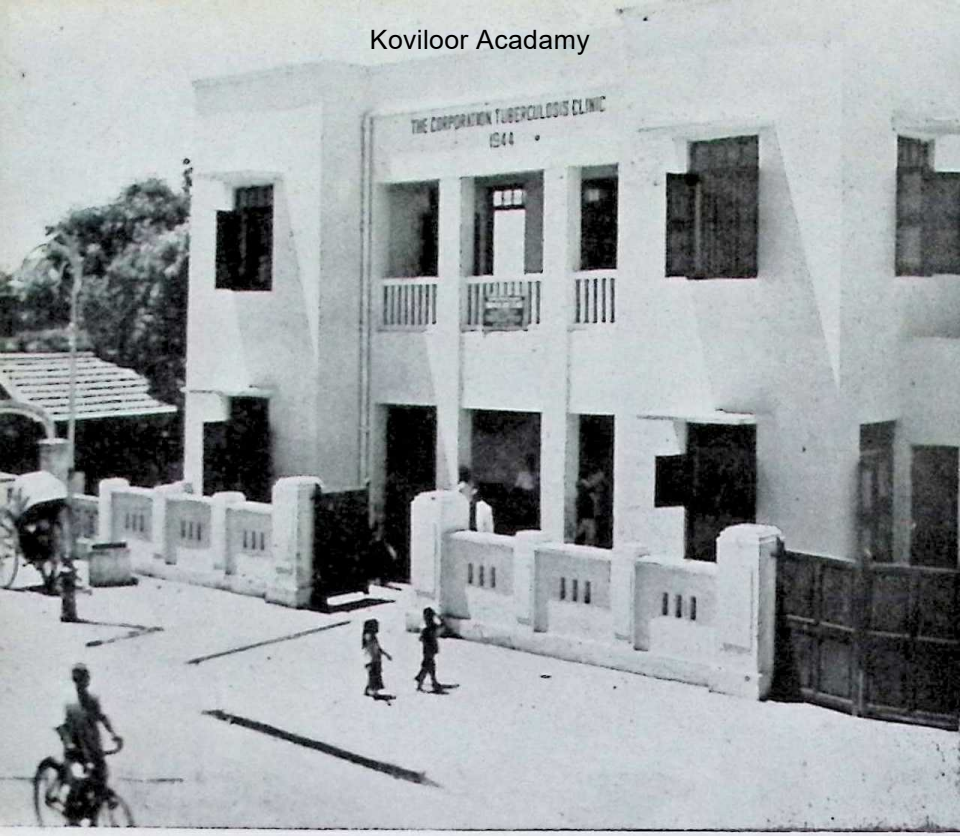


Corporation T. B. Clinic

THE CORPORATION PUBLIC HEALTH & RECREATION CENTRE, 'ASHOK VIHAR'.

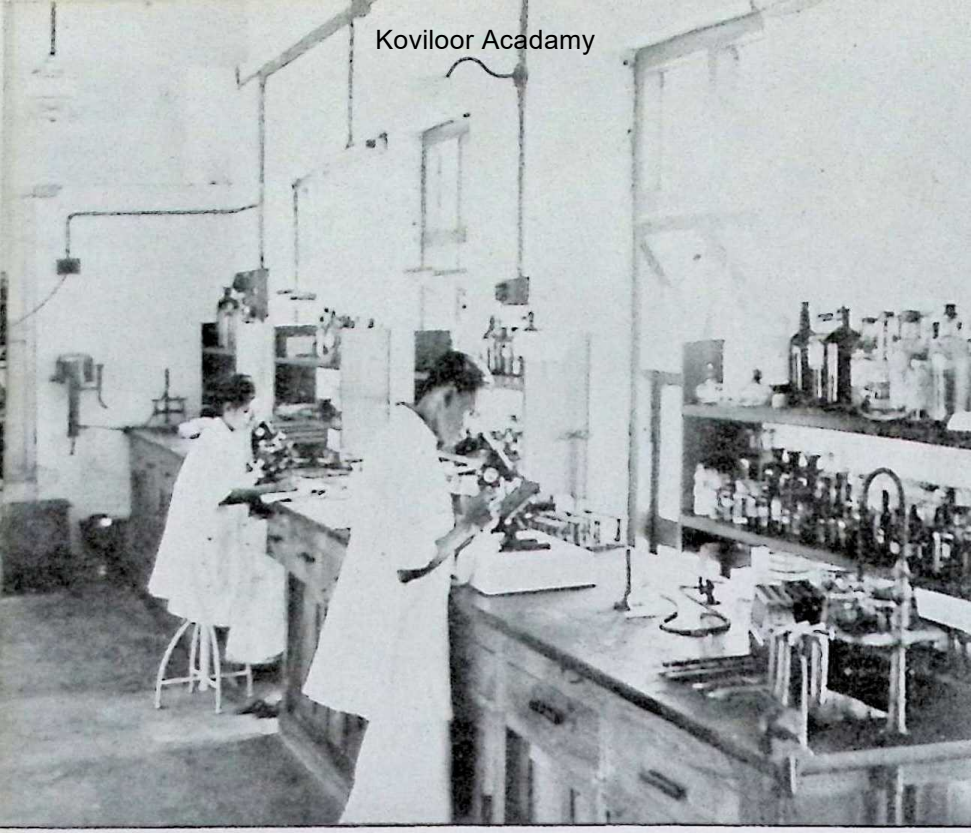
Modelled on the Peckham Health Centre, London, with modifications to suit the local conditions, this Public Health Centre was opened on 31-5-1948 and is maintained by the Corporation of Madras. It is the first of its kind in India and the third of its kind in the World. The second after Peckham is located in New York. The Primary object of the Centre is to maintain optimum standards of health by periodic overhauls, advice, etc. and to provide recreational and educational facilities to

Koviloor Acadamy

Screening the lungs at T. B. Hospital

all the members of the family as a unit as distinct from the services available to the individual. There are separate sections for the child, mother and father. There is a maternity centre with a labour ward, a creche for the children of working mothers, a nursery school for kiddies, a dispensary and a canteen in the institution. Its membership is open only to the less fortunate section of the public and about 300 families of workers in the City's Slums form the nucleus of its activities. The nominal membership fee is one anna only per family per month This Centre continued to be highly popular. The outdoor

Koviloor Acadamy



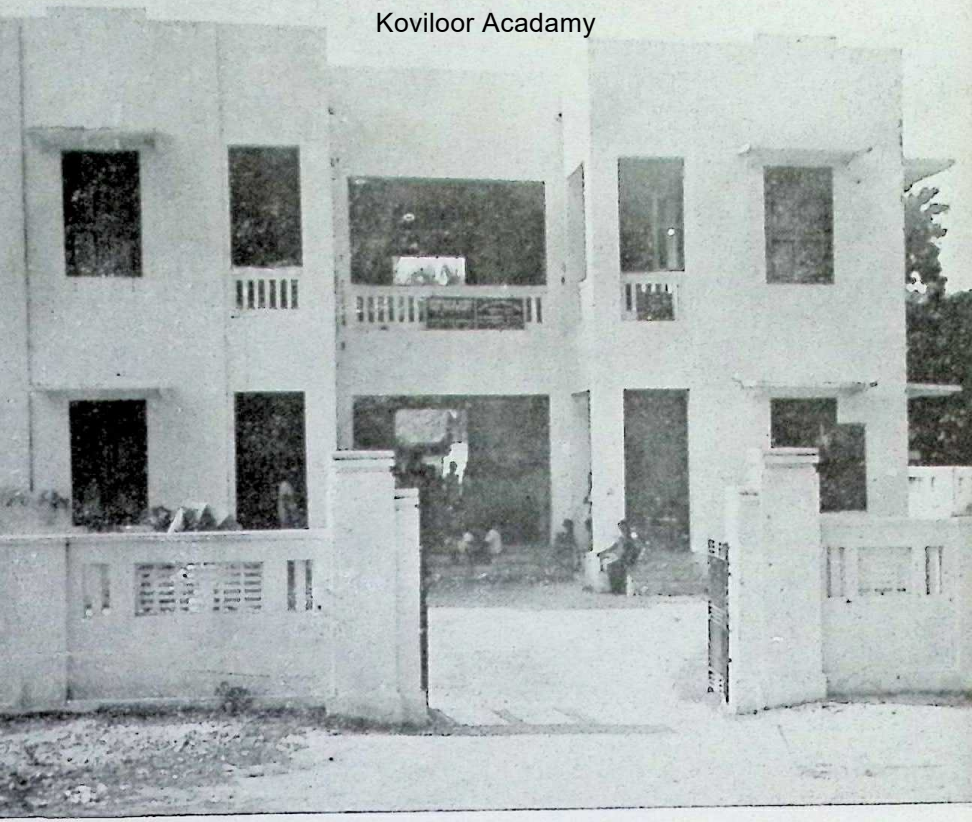
Public Health Laboratory

slum work undertaken by the members and staff of this Centre during the year has definitely helped to infuse an increased consciousness among slum dwellers of the need for personal and environmental cleanliness.

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY.

Sanitary control over the sale of articles of food is exercised by licensing all food handling establishments and private markets in the City besides the supervision over public markets and slaughter houses. Analysis of samples of articles of food under the Madras Prevention

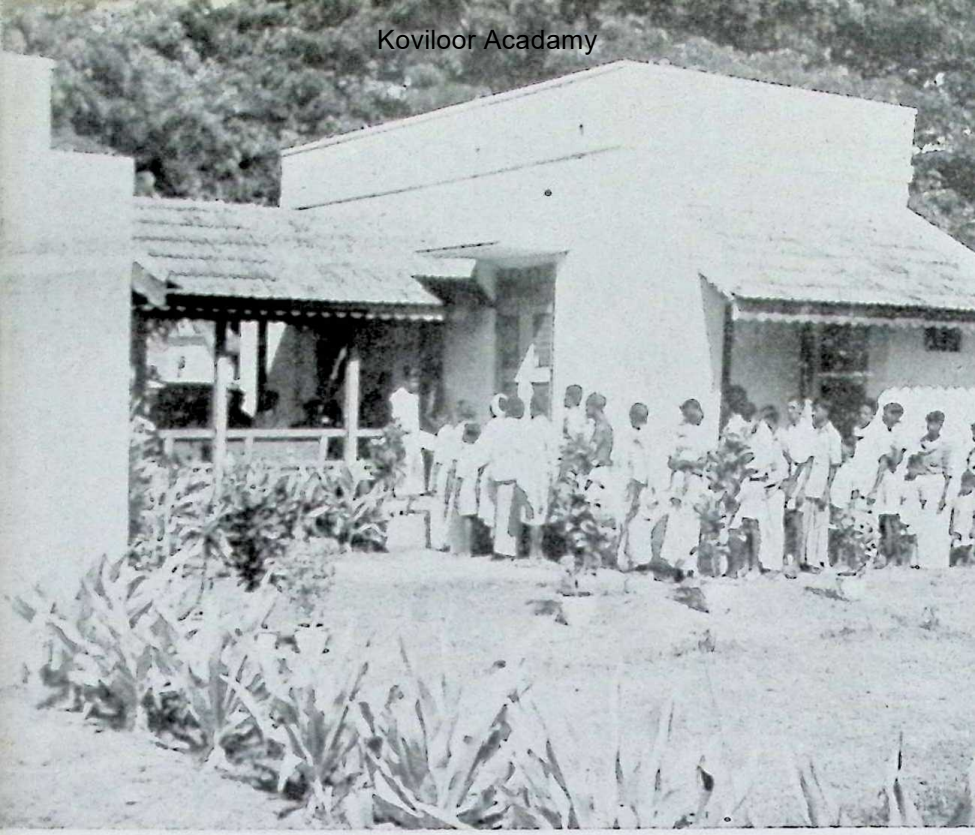
Koviloor Acadamy



Corporation Dispensary

of Adulteration Act is done at the Corporation Public Analyst's Laboratory behind the Ripon Buildings. The Public Analyst and his three assistants, 5 food inspectors are empowered to take samples of food such as milk, butter, ghee, edible oils, tea and coffee powder for analysis. 5061 food samples were analysed during the year as against 4810 in 1949. Milk and butter, the most important foods are the ones subject to maximum amount of adulteration. 72 per cent of milk samples and 24.8 per cent of butter samples were found adulterated. The largest number of adulterated samples of milk has been from those supplied by itinerant milk vendors. An interesting

Koviloor Acadamy



Leprosy Clinic

feature is the adulteration of cocoanut oil with mineral oil. The fines collected in respect of the food adulteration cases during the year amounted to Rs. 49,492-5-7.

Conservancy work is carried on with 770 bullock carts and 46 conservancy lorries. There are 8 depots in the City situated in different areas where the carts are stationed and the bullocks are fed and looked after. Each depot is in charge of a Superintendent. The work of the depot Superintendents is supervised by a Veterinary Officer who also attends to the treatment of sick animals at the Veterinary Hospital maintained by the Corporation

Koviloor Acadamy

Venereal Clinic

in Perambur. The lorries are marched out daily from the Central Lorry Station as also from the range Depots. The rubbish collected is carried to the Basin Road Incinerator as also to Korukupet trenching ground. In each of the 50 divisions of the City, a Sanitary Inspector and a Conservancy Inspector are placed in charge of sanitation and conservancy respectively. The work of the Conservancy Inspectors is supervised by the range Conservancy Supervisors and Assistant Health Officers.

The City Cleaning Campaign was inaugurated by the Worshipful Mayor in January 1950 and conducted on every Sunday through-out the year. The co-operation of

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Ashok Vihar—Care of children

the local Welfare and Civic Associations was enlisted for this purpose. Three of these Associations, who have been very helpful in maintaining sanitation in slums at a satisfactory level, were awarded prizes on the occasion of the Corporation Inauguration Day. At this function, prizes were also awarded to the best market in the City and to 15 thozilalies who did good work in the year.

Although the question of separation of conservancy from the Health Department and placing it under a whole time officer independent of the Health Officer was mooted as early as 1915, it was not taken up for consideration seriously. The whole question was examined in

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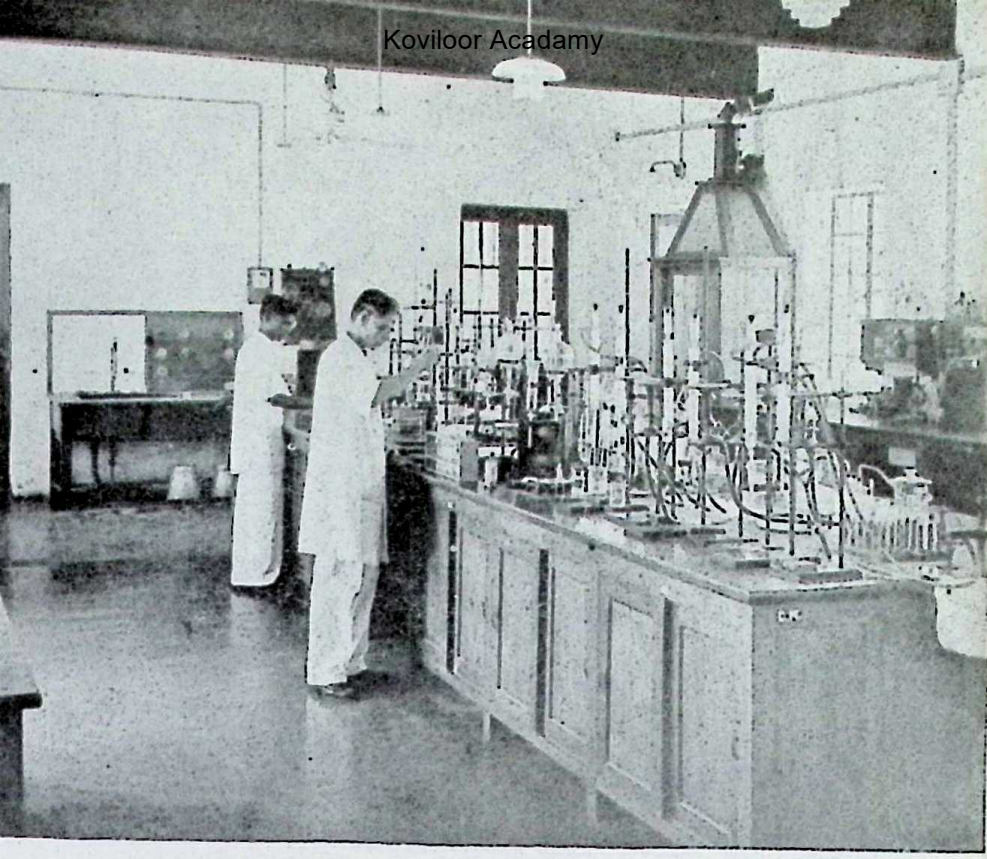

Public Analyst's Laboratory

great detail and a proposal was placed before the Standing Committees and the Council for separating conservancy from the Health Department and for the appointment of a Conservancy Officer. The question is now pending before the Standing Committee (Taxation & Finance) and the Council.

The cost of conservancy in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 30,47,695-0-0. Sanitation and vaccination cost Rs. 7,64,963-0-0. For medical relief alone the expenditure was Rs. 10,31,082-0-0. Thus, for the upkeep of the health of the City, the Corporation spent Rs. 48,43,740 during 1950-51.

Koviloor Acadamy

Poor House—Men's Section

HOW THE CORPORATION TRIES TO SOLVE THE "BEGGAR PROBLEM".

1. Poor House:—The Corporation Poor House at Royapuram, opened in 1927, is a voluntary home for beggars in the City. Separate accommodation for men and women is provided in this home. It is under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon assisted by a Matron, both of whom are provided with residential quarters by its side. Persons of either sex who are both poor and infirm may be admitted into the home but persons suffering from infectious diseases will not be admitted. Each inmate is

Koviloor Acadamy

supplied with clothing as also a mat, a pillow, a blanket, a plate and a cup every year for all of which the inmate will be responsible and no inmate will be allowed to quit the home with any clothing or other property belonging to the home without the permission of the Superintendent. The inmates are fed thrice a day, broken rice conjee in the morning, one meal at 11 a.m. and a light meal at 7 p.m. The food may be varied in individual cases under medical advice. The inmates are also entertained with feasts on important Hindu festival days. A place of worship is provided within the compound to satisfy the religious needs of the inmates. A dhoby and a barber are attached to the home. A statement showing the strength of the Institution in 1950-51 is furnished below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Strength on 1-4-1950	107	52	159
No. admitted	45	29	74
No. discharged	41	23	64
No. of escapes	10	..	10
No. of deaths	6	12	18
No. on 31-3-1951	95	46	141

A sum of Rs. 57,991-7-5 was spent in 1950-51 on the maintenance of this institution.

2. **The Orphanage**:—A home for vagrant children was opened in 1947. Situated in the Poor House Compound, it has accommodation for 50 children. Orphan children below 12 years of age only are admitted. A school is attached to the orphanage, with standards 1 to 5. Thus poor pupils get the benefit of elementary education also besides enjoying the benefits of free boarding and lodging at the home.

Koviloor Acadamy

Poor House—Women's Section

3. Special Home for the Diseased and the Infirm:— This Home was opened in 1944 as required under the Madras City Police Act for the compulsory segregation of the diseased and disabled poor in the City. It is located in the building wherein the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital was previously housed. It has accommodation for about 350 inmates with separate sections for males and females. It is under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The inmates are accommodated in separate places according to the nature of the disease and treated. The strength of the inmates of the home on 1-4-1950 was 285. The number of admissions during 1950-51 was 373. After

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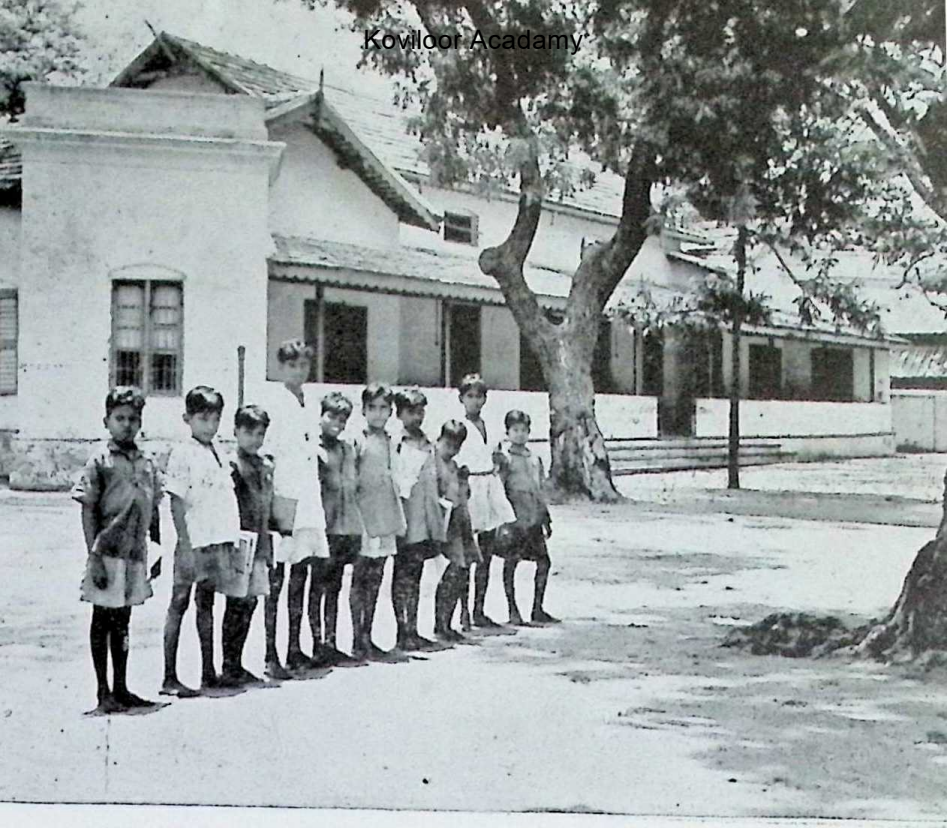

Orphanage

the discharge of such of those inmates whose period of detention expired, the strength was 300 on 1-4-51.

The expenditure on the maintenance of this institution in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 1,03,151-2-10.

Though the beggar problem cannot be tackled by the Corporation single-handed, yet the Corporation has done what all it could and to the extent its finances would permit.

4. Work House:—The Corporation has been trying to solve the beggar problem in the City for a number of years. It has been maintaining the Poor House for old

Koviloor Acadamy

Special Home for diseased beggars

and infirm destitutes and also a Special Home for the diseased and infirm beggars. But the number of diseased and infirm beggars is not so large as the number of able-bodied men and women who have taken to begging as a profession and who constitute a public nuisance. As the City Police Act did not provide for the arrest and detention of beggars in any industrial home, Government were requested to introduce legislation by amending the City Police Act so as to make provision for the arrest of apparent vagrants and for their committal to a recognised Industrial Home. Government were pleased to amend the City Police Act suitably for this purpose in 1941. There-

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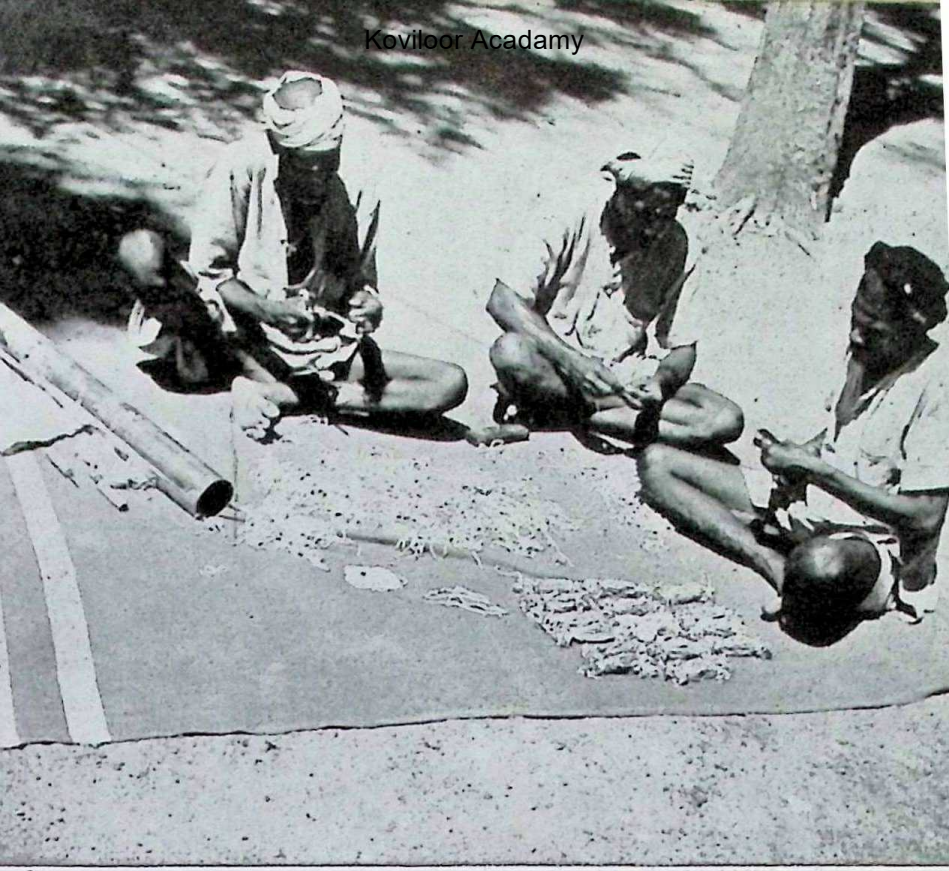


Work House—Tag making

upon, the Corporation put up proposals for the establishment of an Industrial Home in the Poor House Compound. The construction of the Work House was completed in February, 1946. From April 1946, the Police have been arresting apparent vagrants. They are produced before a Magistrate. After a summary enquiry, they are committed to the Corporation Work House. There were 128 men and 23 women and 9 children in the Work House on 1-4-51.

Beggars committed to this home for detention under the Madras City Police Act are taught cottage industries

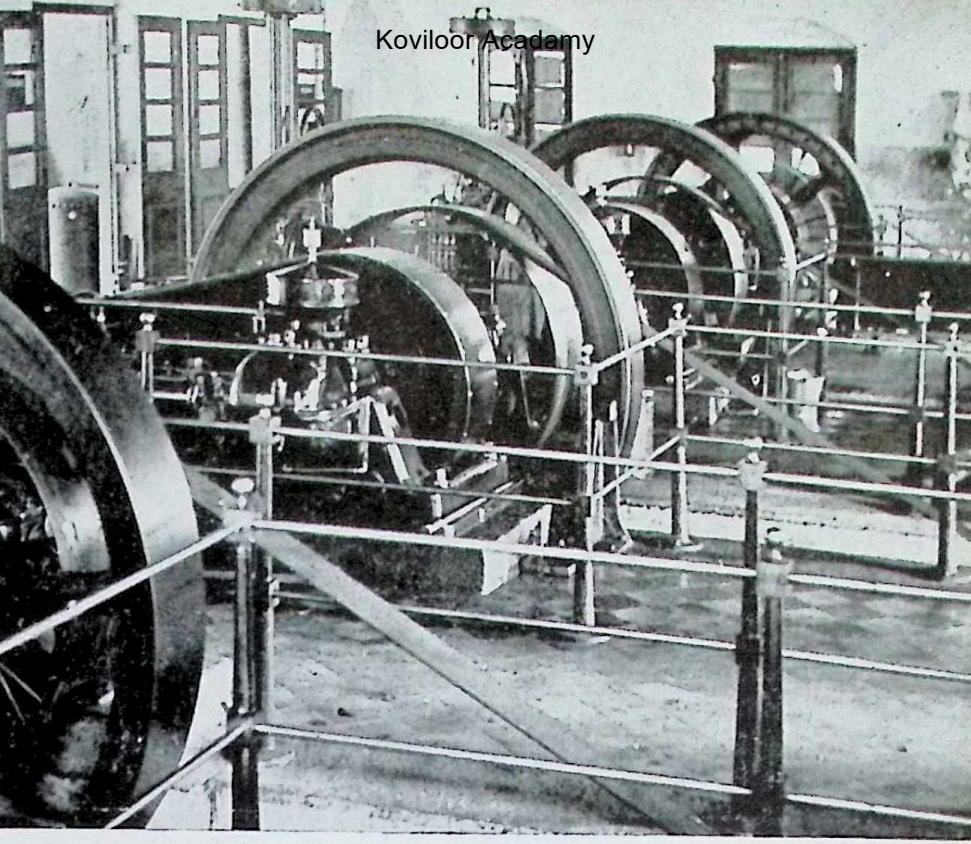
Koviloor Acadamy

and handicrafts such as basket-making, mat-weaving, rope-twisting, spinning, cloth weaving, crochet work and gardening. The manufacture of bandages, dungry cloth, towels and cocoanut coir ropes has been stepped up considerably to cope with the increasing demand from all departments of the Corporation.

A sum of Rs. 16,215-13-5 was realised during 1950-51 from the sale-proceeds of the finished articles. The expenditure on the maintenance of this institution during 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 54,958-5-0.

5. Homes for the homeless:—Six homes for the homeless have been opened in different parts of the City mainly for the benefit of the various casual labourers who come to the City for some livelihood and who, for want of accommodation, live on the pavements and other open places. These homes provide shelter to such homeless persons for temporary periods. They are allowed to remain in the Homes for 2 months only.

Koviloor Academy



Drainage Pumping Station—(Interior)

HOW THE DRAINAGE OF THE CITY IS DISPOSED.

The City of Madras presents very difficult problems as regards drainage, as it is practically flat with no surface falls. This has necessitated a pumping scheme as opposed to a gravitation scheme. For drainage purposes, the City is divided into a number of areas. Each area is served by a sewage pumping station. The sewage from the houses flows into the street sewers, which convey it by gravity to the nearest pumping station, where the sewage of the whole area is lifted by pumps into a cast

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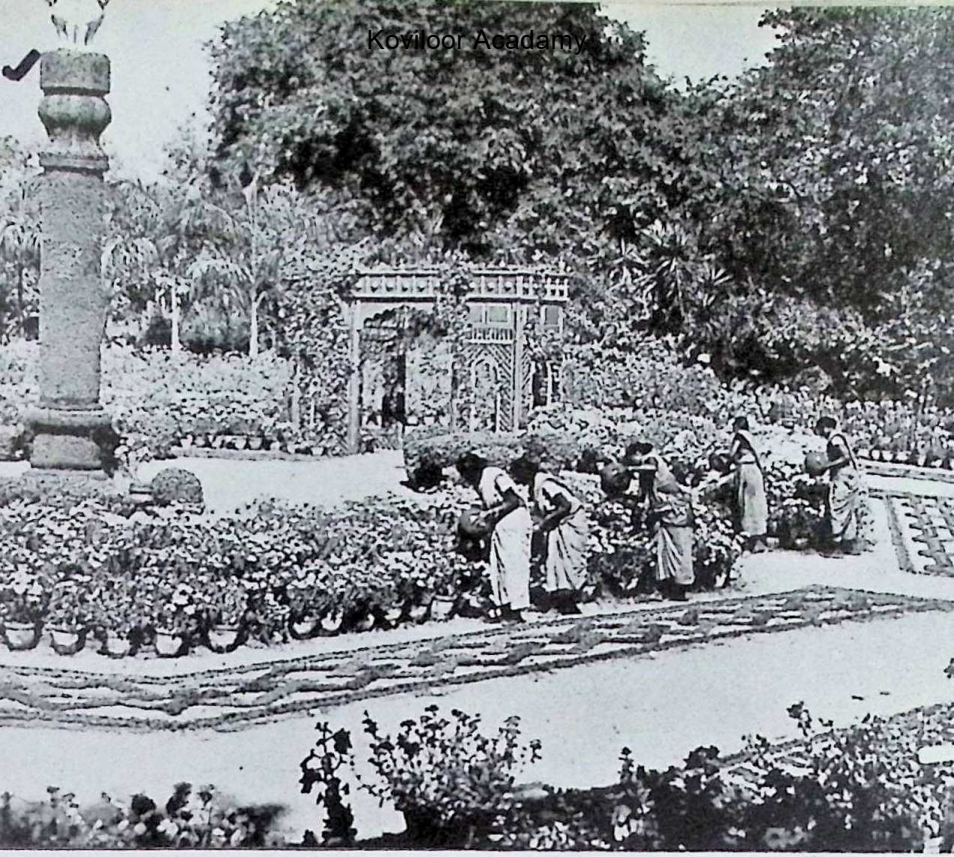
iron pumping main. The sewage in other areas also is pumped out in like manner and the sewage of the whole city is conveyed to the north-east corner of the City where it is discharged into the sea. The Corporation has so far constructed 18 Pumping Stations.

The cost of pumping works out to Rs. 6.37 lakhs. The steam plant at the Law College Pumping Station was replaced by an oil engine and this has abated the smoke nuisance considerably. An additional pumping set was installed in Perambur to pump the sewage collected in that area and Vyasarpady.

During the year, 8,972.46 million gallons of sewage was pumped as against 8,678.98 million gallons in 1949-50. The silt removed from the wells in pumping stations is sold to the public for use as manure at a cost of 4 annas and 8 annas a cartload and lorry-load respectively. During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,185|- was realised by the sale of silt. A sum of Rs. 6,36,555|- was spent during the year for the maintenance of these pumping stations.

Kovilpoor Academy



Flower Show at My Ladye's Garden

THE PARKS AND GARDENS OF THE CITY.

Parks scattered all over the City at street corners and marginal land on roads relieve the monotony of endless rows of buildings in brick and mortar and, in some places, provide shady resting places for the residents close by. In spite of continuous water drought prevailing in the City, the important parks and the numerous traffic islands have been maintained in a satisfactory condition with the help of water vans. The total number of parks and gardens in the City is 140. During the Vana Mahotsavam (National Tree Plantation Week) in 1950,

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Hon'ble the Chief Minister at the Flower Show

7,780 tree saplings of various species were planted by the Corporation and 1,647 avenue saplings were issued to the public. The Corporation was considered as the best Institution by the Committee appointed by Government to study the progress of tree planting.

The Corporation Annual Flower Show held at My Ladye's Garden and opened by Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Madras was very much appreciated by the public. The special feature in this year's Flower Show was that a model aquarium was put up in My Ladye's Garden after the fashion of Shedd Aquarium of America.

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The Honourable Chief Minister of Madras was pleased to make the following observations in his letter, dated 4th March 1951:

"The Flower Show held under the auspices of the Corporation of Madras, which I had the pleasure to visit is marvellous. The arrangements and decoration of flowers, flower plants and other greens produced most pleasing effect with beauty and charm. That the people in charge of this show were able to do so much in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions speaks well of the efforts taken and the interest evinced by them."

The Corporation Band continued to play Carnatic Music in the evenings in public Parks by turns with a view to provide recreation to the public.

During 1950-51, the expenditure on the maintenance of these parks and gardens was Rs. 1,55,750.

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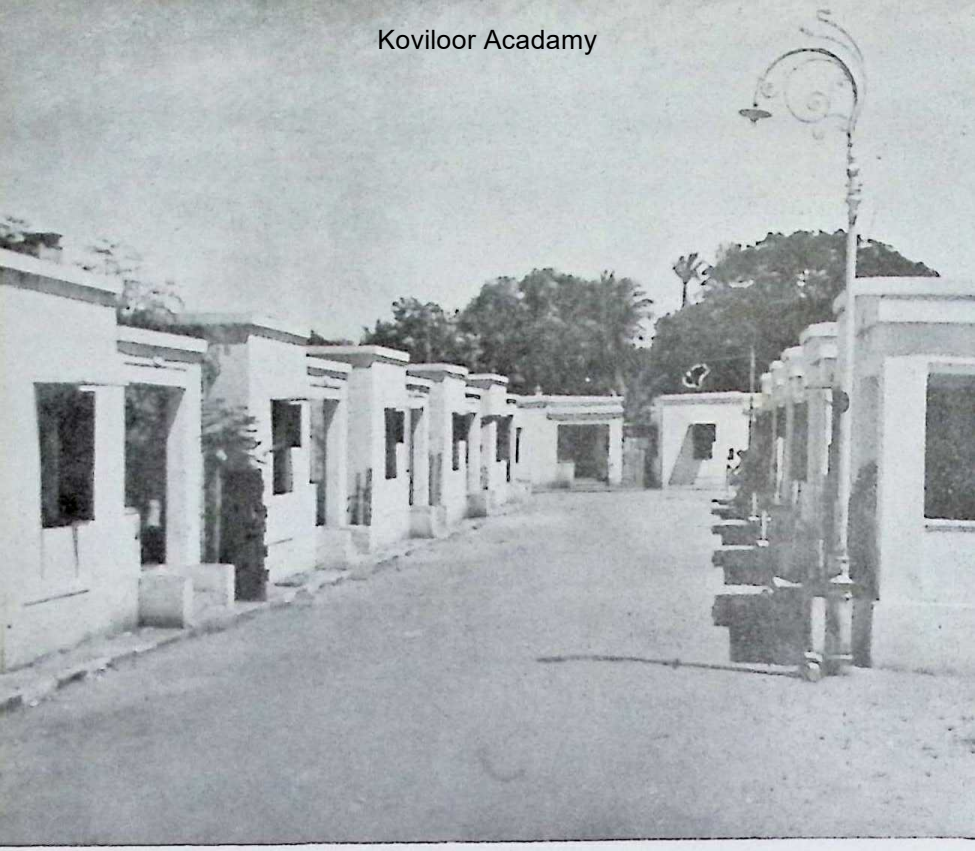

Robinson Park Tenements

HOUSING SCHEMES OF THE MADRAS CORPORATION.

Housing is the City's paramount problem. The huge influx of population into the city has intensified the already acute shortage of houses not only for the poor, but also for middle and lower middle class people in the city. As regards housing the poor, the problem is so vast that the Corporation with its slender finances can never hope to solve it single-handed.

With a view to relieve the shortage of middle class houses, the Corporation of Madras decided upon the con-

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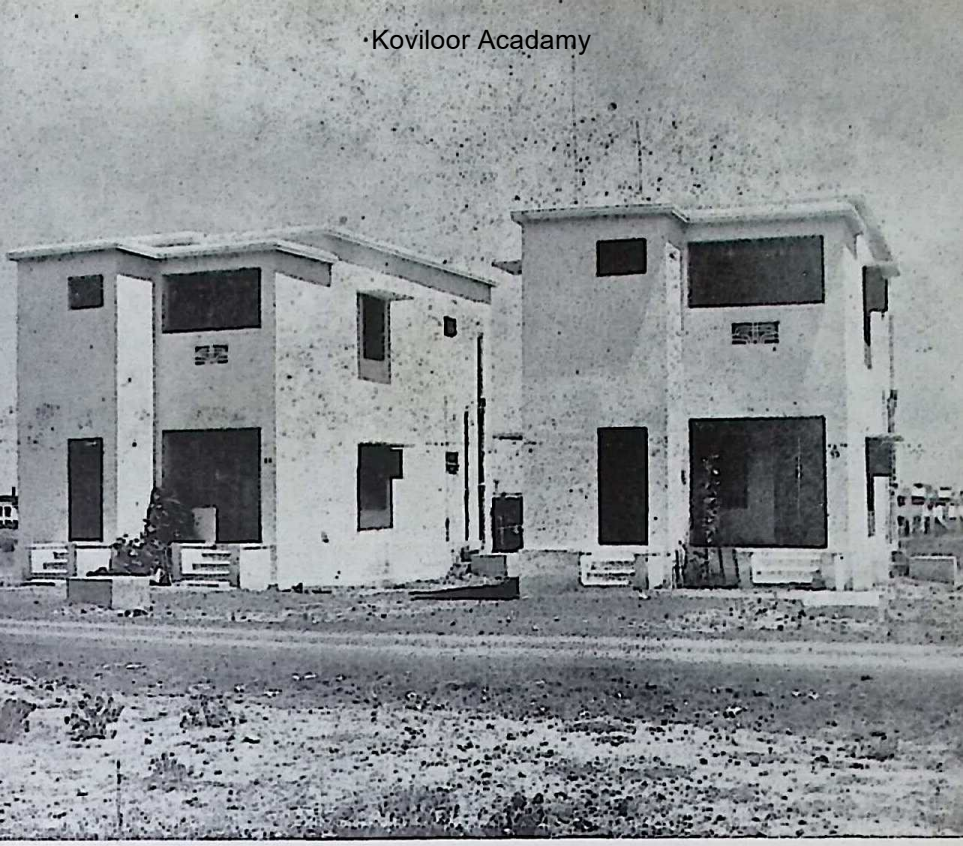

Shenoy Nagar "F" Type House

struction of a colony of about 1,000 self-contained houses at a total cost of Rs. 1 crore built around a community centre with provision for a school, a dispensary, a child welfare centre, markets, playgrounds, etc. The execution of the Scheme was commenced in February 1947, with a loan of Rs. 8.00 lakhs sanctioned by Government for the purpose. The colony is known as "Shenoy Nagar" named after the then Commissioner of the Corporation. In addition to 110 houses of various types constructed previously, the construction of 8 more houses of "I" type and 10 more houses of "F" type was completed during the year. These

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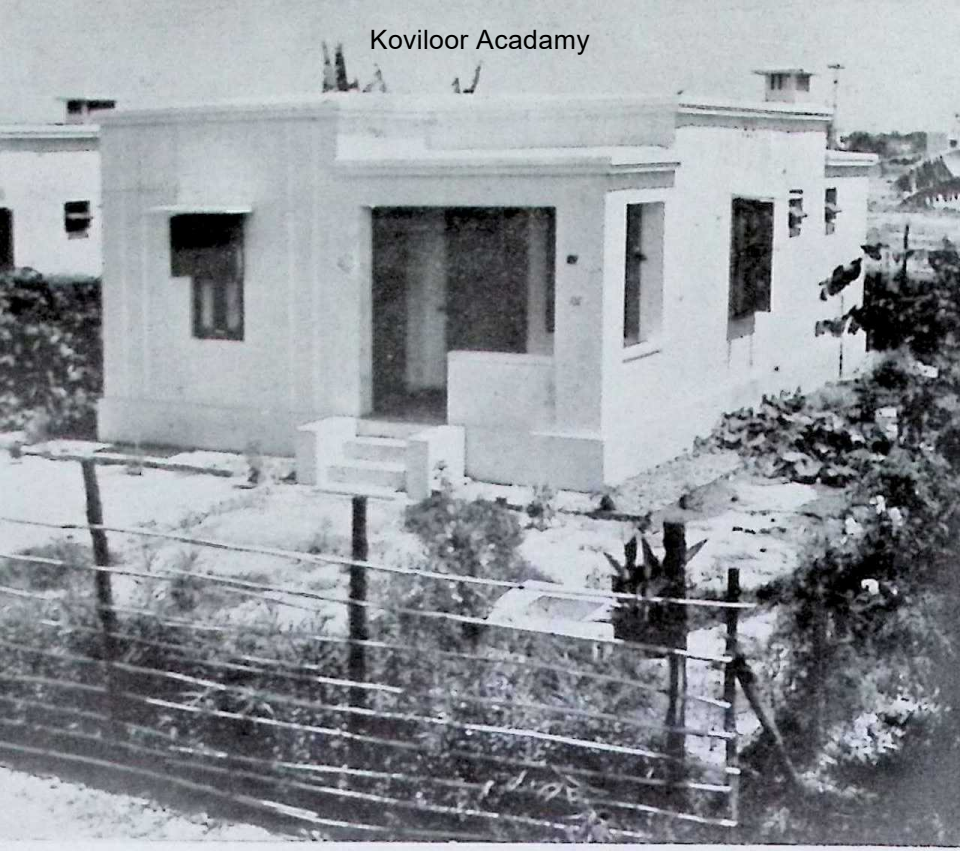

Shenoy Nagar "I" Type House

houses will accommodate 26 families. Though the Corporation has got ready land to construct more houses and sanction of the Council has been obtained for constructing 76 houses for the lower middle classes, nothing tangible could be done during the year for want of funds. Government having recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme, the construction of 75 houses of the small self-contained "I" type has been taken up on hand.

The Corporation has been constructing from as early as the year 1908, tenements for housing its workers as

Koviloor Acadamy

also the poorer classes. Besides 1,757 tenements already constructed, 11 lower middle class houses in Seniamman Koil Street and 4 lower middle class houses (Twin houses) in Robinson Park at a cost of about Rs. 86,000|- were constructed during the year and let out for rent to the Corporation officials. Of this class, the Harbour tenements and Chellappa Mudali Street tenements constructed in recent years are worth mention.

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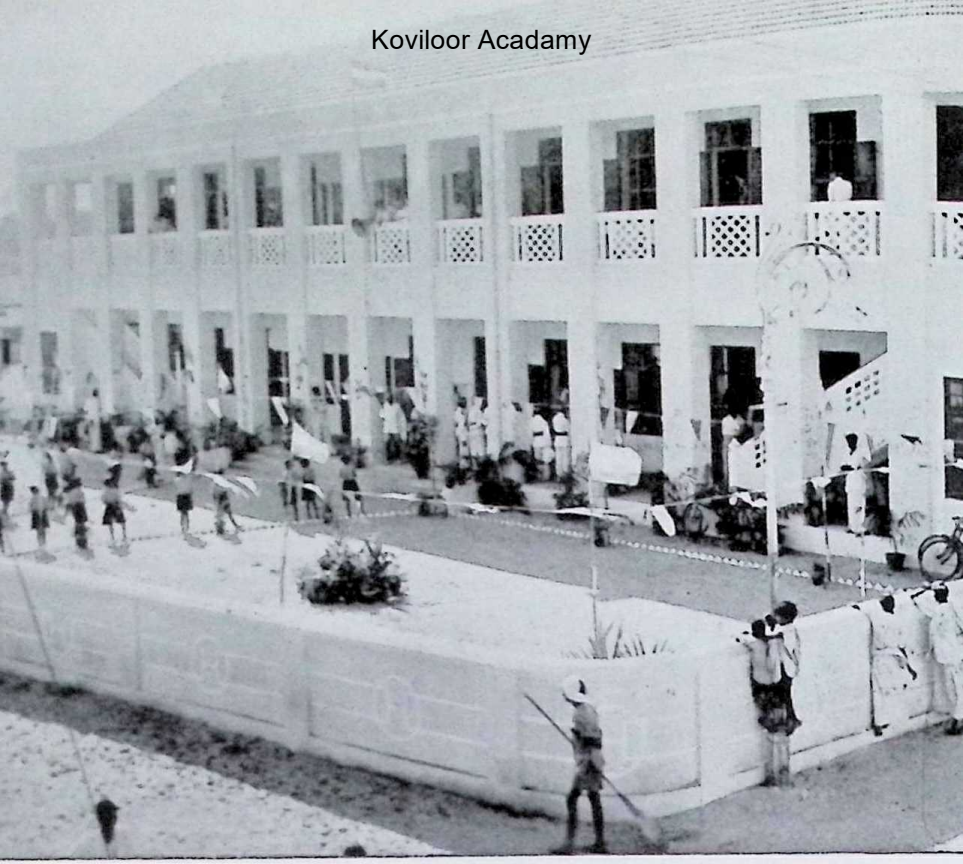

Corporation Elementary School

HOW THE CITY CORPORATION AIMS TO LIQUIDATE ILLITERACY.

Education:—Prior to the year 1910, the Corporation was only disbursing from its funds grants to Elementary Schools in the City under private management. It was also maintaining an elementary school at Chetput, started in 1906. Subsequently, it was proposed to construct and maintain forty Elementary Model Schools within a period of ten years. In view of the heavy outlay involved in this scheme, the Corporation was relieved of the liability to pay teaching grants to elementary schools in the

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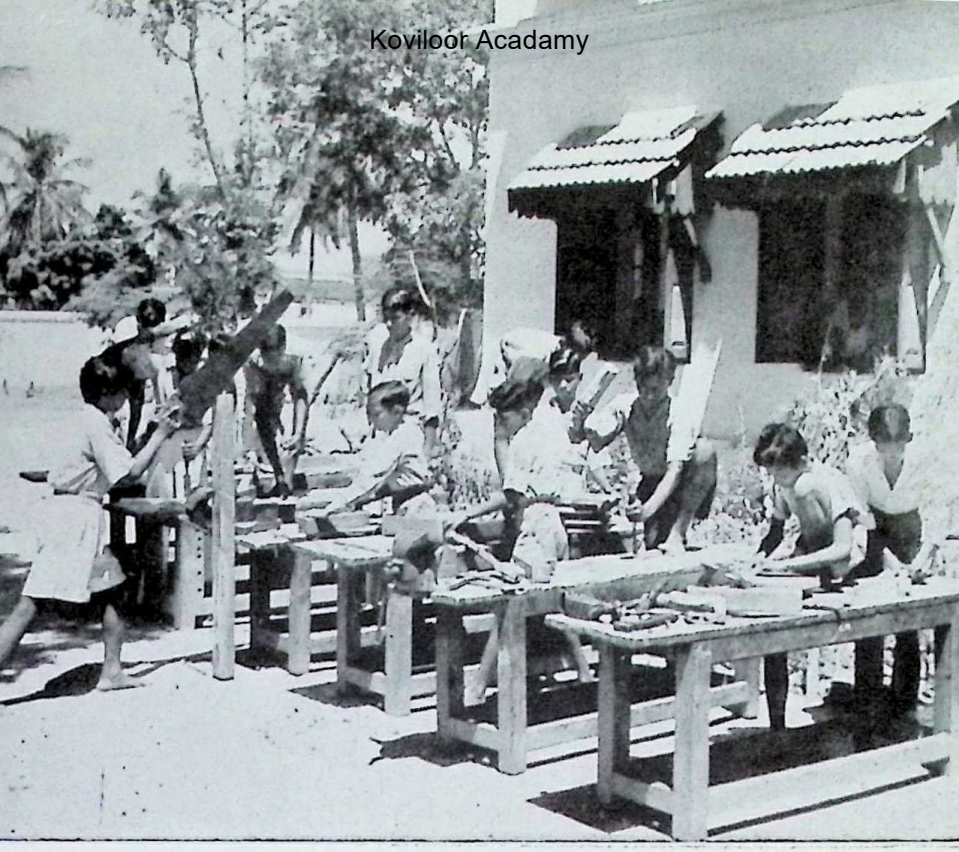

Pupils being taught carpentry

city for a period of ten years. The Corporation was able to construct only 26 schools and to maintain four other schools in rented buildings within the prescribed period. In 1921, a beginning was made towards starting elementary schools exclusively for girls. The number of schools maintained by the Corporation for boys and girls increased to 38 and 4 respectively by the year 1924. In the year 1924, the Corporation took a progressive step by resolving to introduce free and compulsory education. Government accepted the principle of gradual introduction of compulsory elementary education for boys and

Koviloor Acadamy

Pupils being taught rattan work

girls in the City. The success that attended the experimental measure naturally resulted in the Corporation extending the scheme throughout the City. Before the introduction of compulsory elementary education, the Corporation had under its management 53 Elementary Schools. There are at present 225 Schools. The total strength in the schools rose from 66,062 in 1949-50 to 70,361 (39,936 boys and 30,425 girls) in 1950-51. 91 main schools and 26 slum schools are housed in rented buildings. During 1950-51, a grant of Rs. 16,409-0-0 was received from Government for the construction of additional blocks in 4 Corporation Schools.

Koyiloor Acadamy

Pupils being taught spinning

The policy of opening schools at the very doors of slum dwellers, adopted in recent years with a view to enable poor children to enjoy the benefits of the instructions given and the amenities provided in Corporation schools, was continued with great advantage. During the year, 10 slum schools were opened bringing the total number to 48. As many as 4,176 children, mostly belonging to the scheduled classes and who were in a destitute condition, were attending these schools. Higher standards were opened in as many as 40 slum schools.

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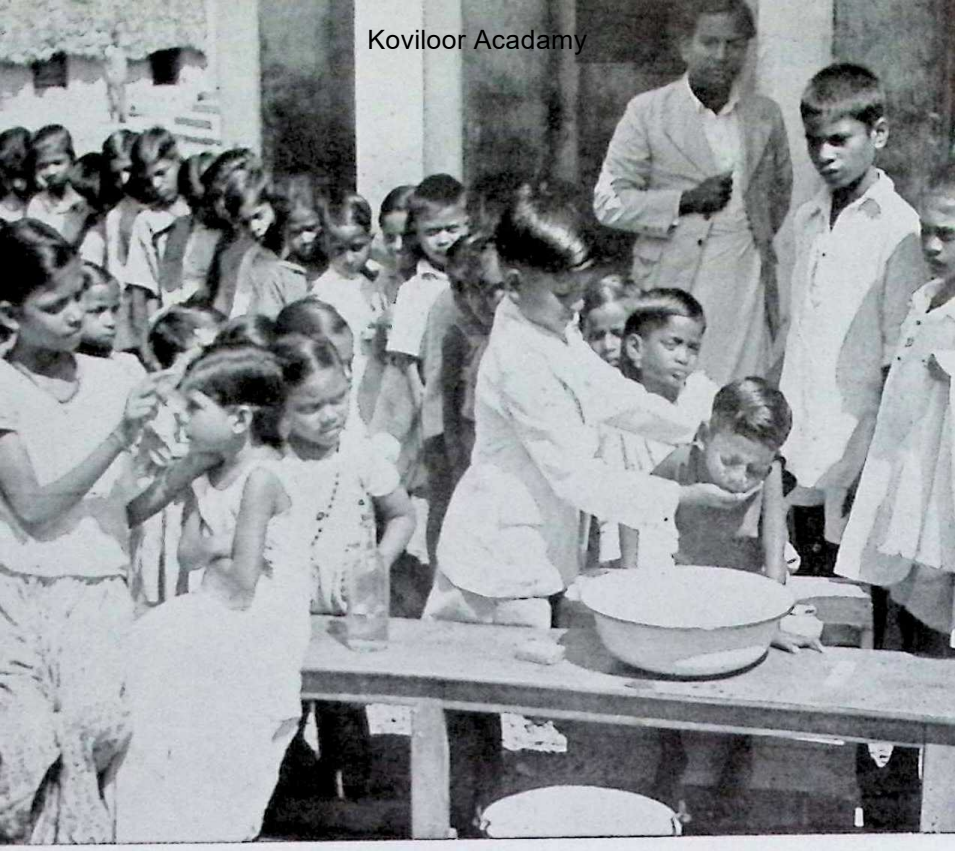
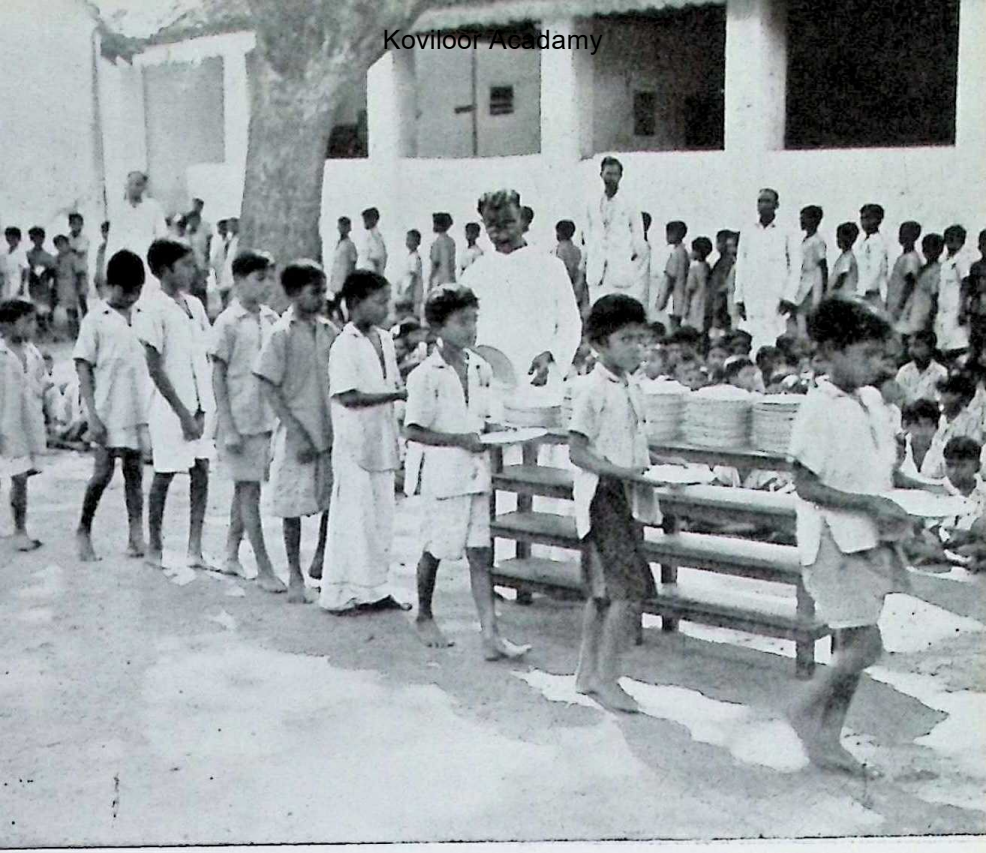


Slum School—Inculcation of health habits

Poor children attending Corporation schools are given the benefit of free midday meals and reconstituted milk. The Corporation spent Rs. 1,75,802-9-7 in 1950-51 for this purpose. The supply of milk in 40 Corporation Schools under the UNICEF Milk Scheme was started in July 1950 and was continued till the end of the year. Milk was first given to about 2,000 pupils and the number of pupils receiving milk was increased to 4,000 in October 1950.

Special attention is being paid to impart instructions in handicrafts to school children and in selected

Kovilloor Academy



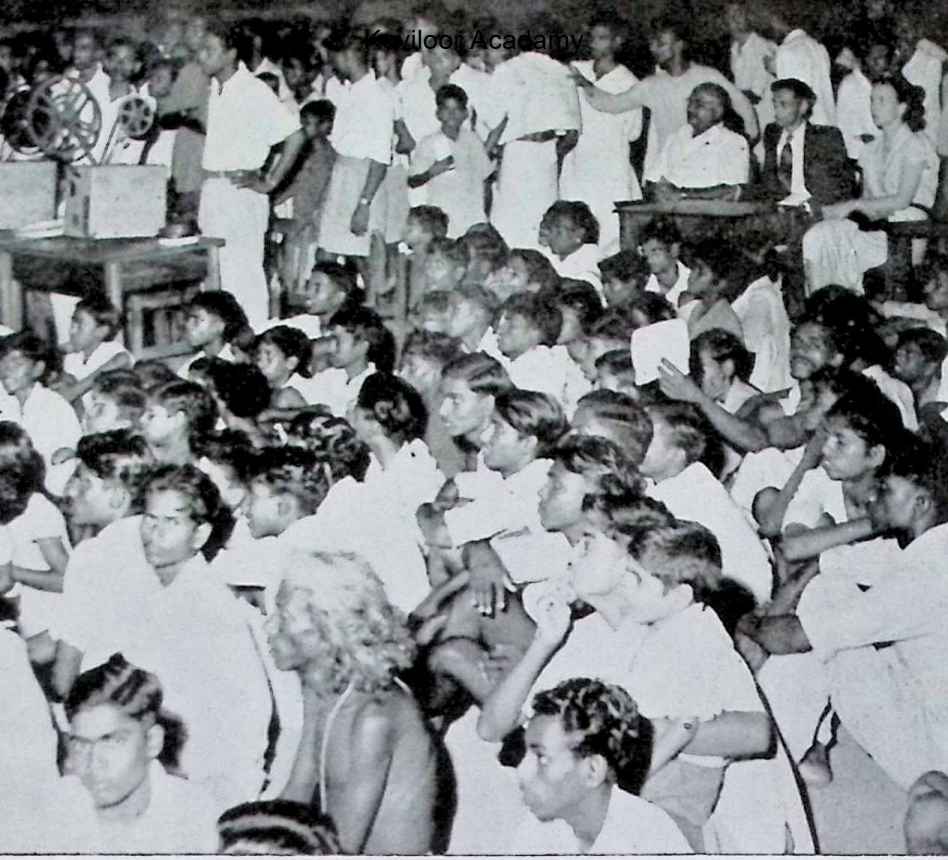
Distribution of Midday meals to pupils

schools instructions in the crafts mentioned below are given according to the needs of the locality.

Carpentry, whittling in soft wood, net weaving, spinning and weaving, tailoring, printing, rattan work, embroidery, etc.

A systmatic medical examination of school children is being conducted by a special staff of 4 medical inspectors and 2 medical inspectresses. Children found defective and requiring special treatment are sent to special

Kavikoot Academy



Visual Education—Film shows

hospitals for treatment and those suffering from minor ailments are advised to attend the nearest Corporation dispensary. During the year, 77 schools were visited by the medical inspection staff and medical examination was conducted and treatment given. The target is that every pupil in the school should be examined atleast once a year.

Accommodation:—Out of 177 main schools run by the Corporation 91 are still housed in rented buildings and, out of 48 slum schools, 26 are in rented buildings.

Koviloor Acadamy

Pupils listening to Radio

The problem of finding accommodation to locate Corporation schools is becoming more and more difficult. During 1950-51, the Corporation received a building grant of Rs. 16,408-9-0 for the construction of additional buildings to 4 Corporation schools. Shift system had to be adopted in 14 schools during the year with a view to solving the problem of accommodation to some extent.

Visual Education:—Films on interesting educational subjects such as First Aid, Cleanliness, Food and Growth, etc., supplement the instructions imparted in class rooms.

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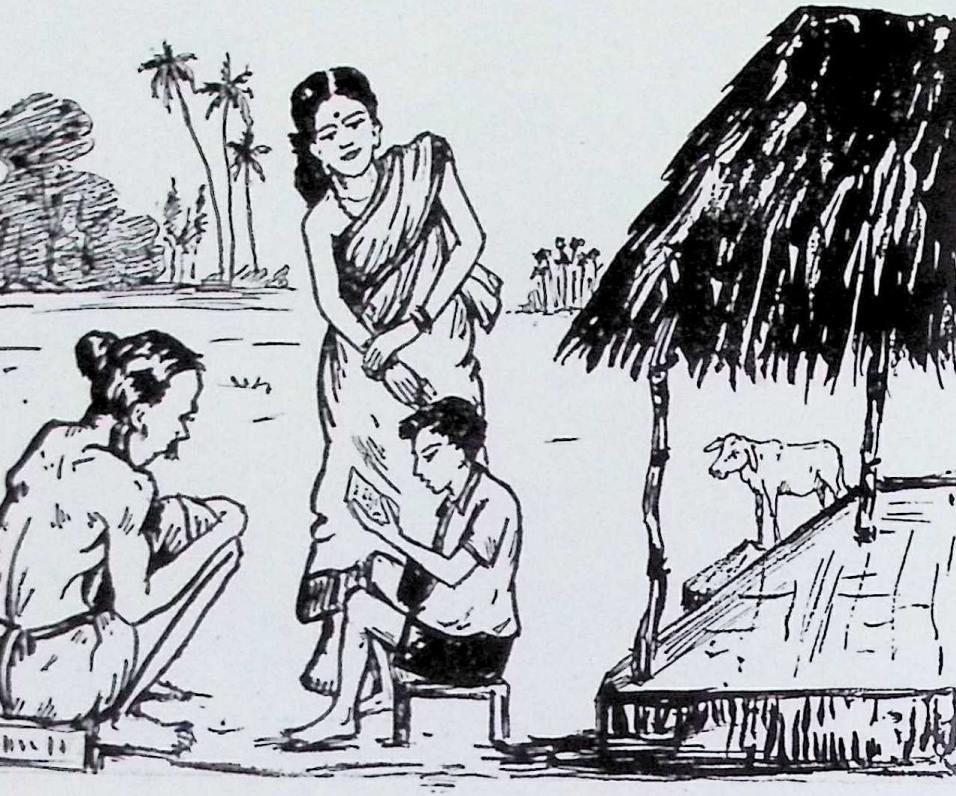

An adult illiterate seeking the help of a literate youngster

These film shows create a vivid impression in the minds of the young pupils. Thanks to the generous help extended by the United States Information Service 47 educational strip shows were conducted in the Corporation Elementary Schools free of cost.

The removal of illiteracy is one of our big problems. The 10 adult literacy and 10 adult education centres continued to function. In addition, 11 adult literary centres run by private agencies were paid each a monthly subsidy of Rs. 15 -. In all, 511 adults received instruction

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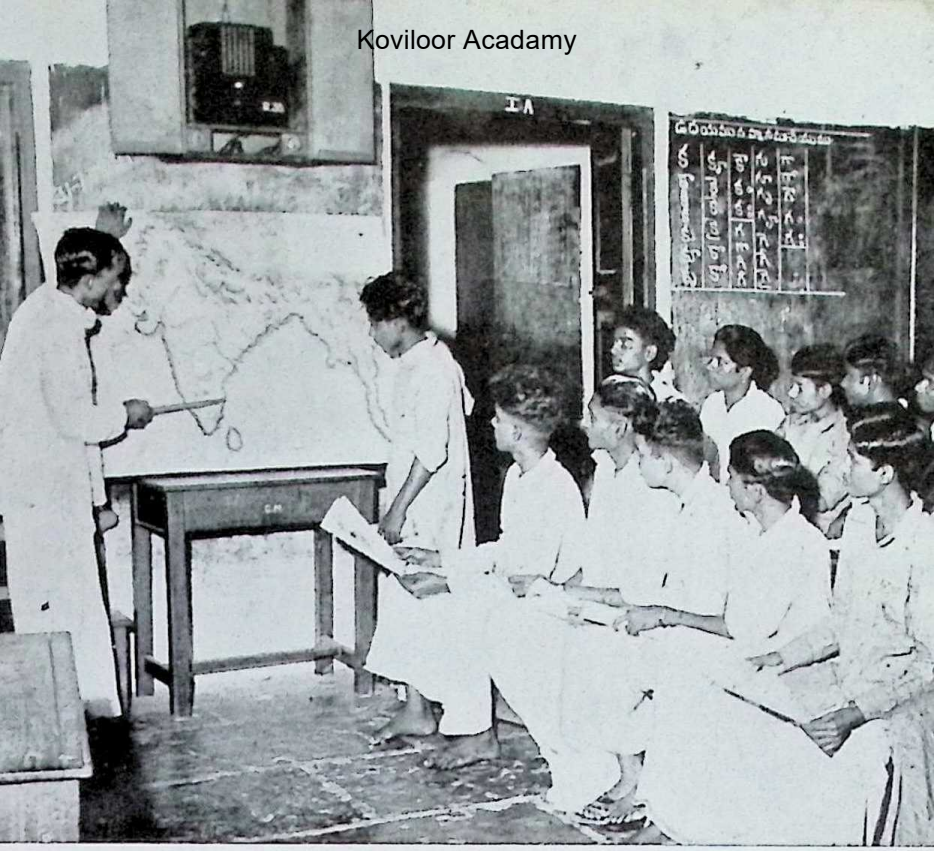

Adult literacy class

in both the Corporation and aided centres. Even in this field of activity, the United States Information Service rendered valuable help by giving 75 film strip shows on interesting subjects at the various Centres. Every adult centre is provided with a small library, a daily newspaper in the language of the adults attending the Centre and a carrom board.

4 Reading Rooms were newly opened during the year, bringing the total number of Corporation reading rooms in the City to 66. Besides, half-yearly contributions were

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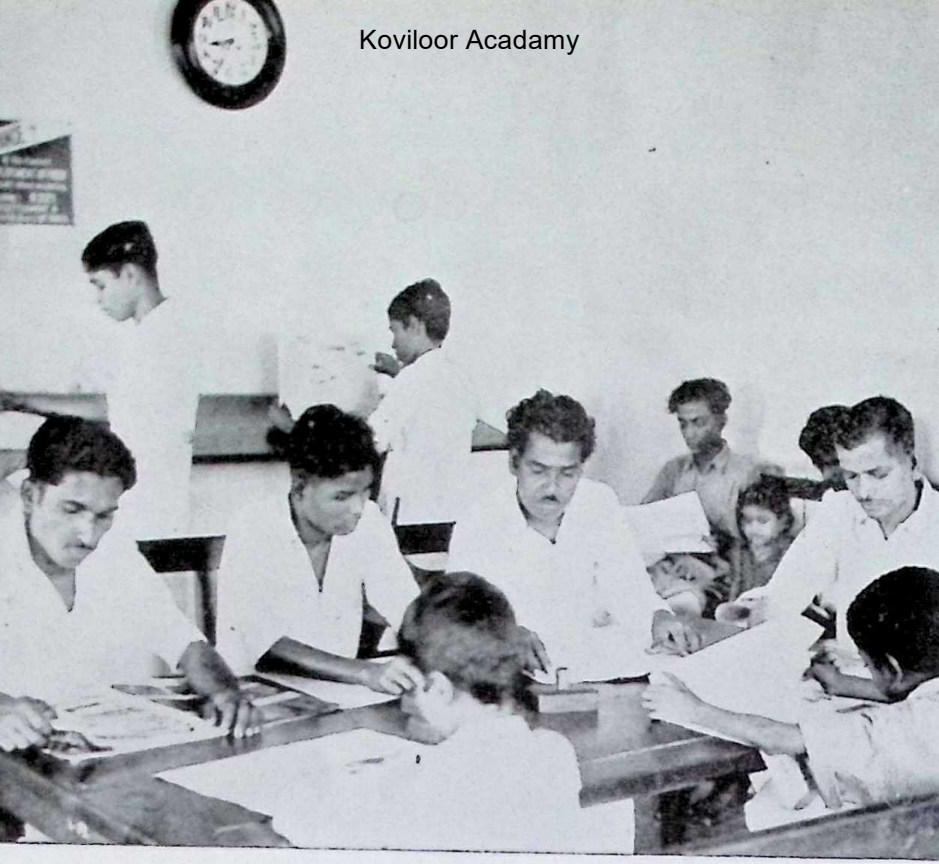

Corporation Reading Room

paid to 48 reading rooms run by private agencies. The Corporation incurred an expenditure of Rs. 72,221-2-11 during 1950-51 for these reading rooms. As an experimental measure, libraries were opened at 3 places exclusively for the use of children in their teens. These children's libraries are supplied with useful and interesting books and magazines. These libraries have become very popular with the children. Steps are being taken to open more such libraries.

Pre-primary instruction through Nursery Schools or classes is considered as an essential adjunct to any sound

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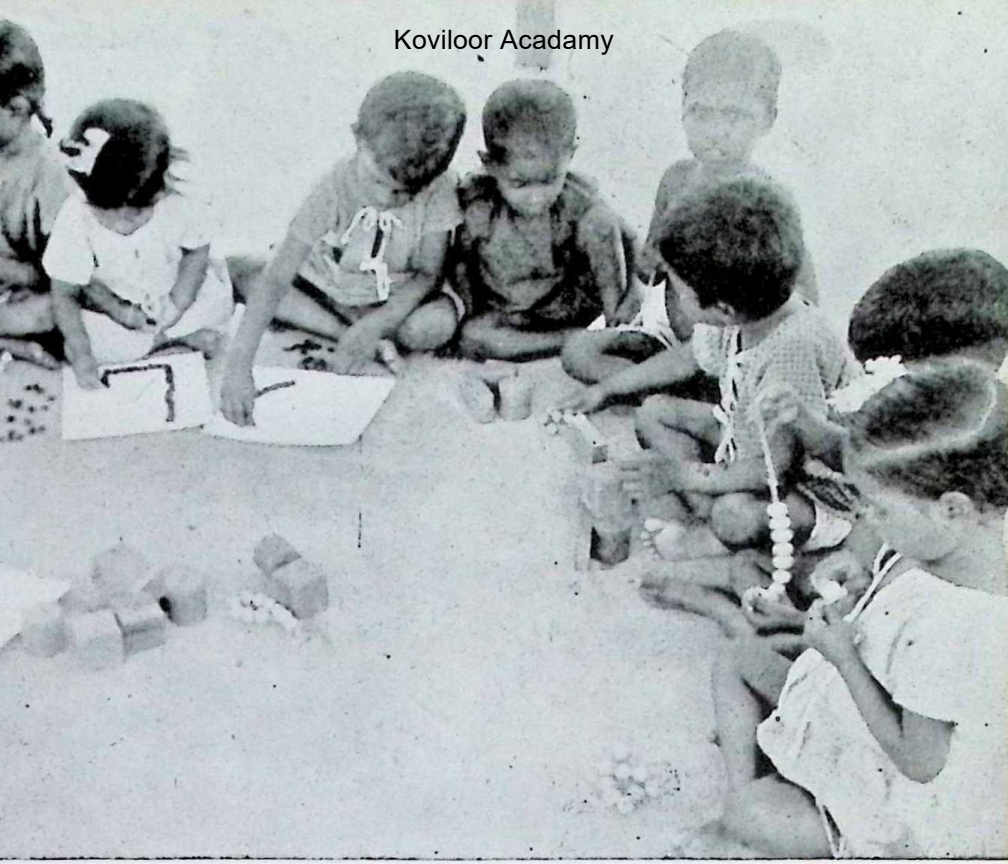

Nursery class

system of elementary education. 4 Nursery Schools opened by the Corporation in poor & labour localities are functioning since 1945. Specially trained teachers are conducting these schools. Children between 3½ and 5½ years are admitted in these schools. The children are given sweet conjee in the mornings and meals in the noon.

The Corporation maintained 19 playgrounds during the year as against 17 in 1949-50. Provision has been made for the opening of 3 more play grounds during the current year.

Kavitoor Academy

Distribution of sweet kanji to children at Nursery class

The Corporation High School at Saidapet had the distinction of winning the Grigg Memorial Medal in the field of physical activities by a pupil reading in VI Form during the year.

The expenditure during 1950-51 on education was Rs. 28.36 lakhs.

Extra-curricular Activities.

A. Gardening.—The Corporation Boys' School, Vannia Teynampet had the distinction of winning the first

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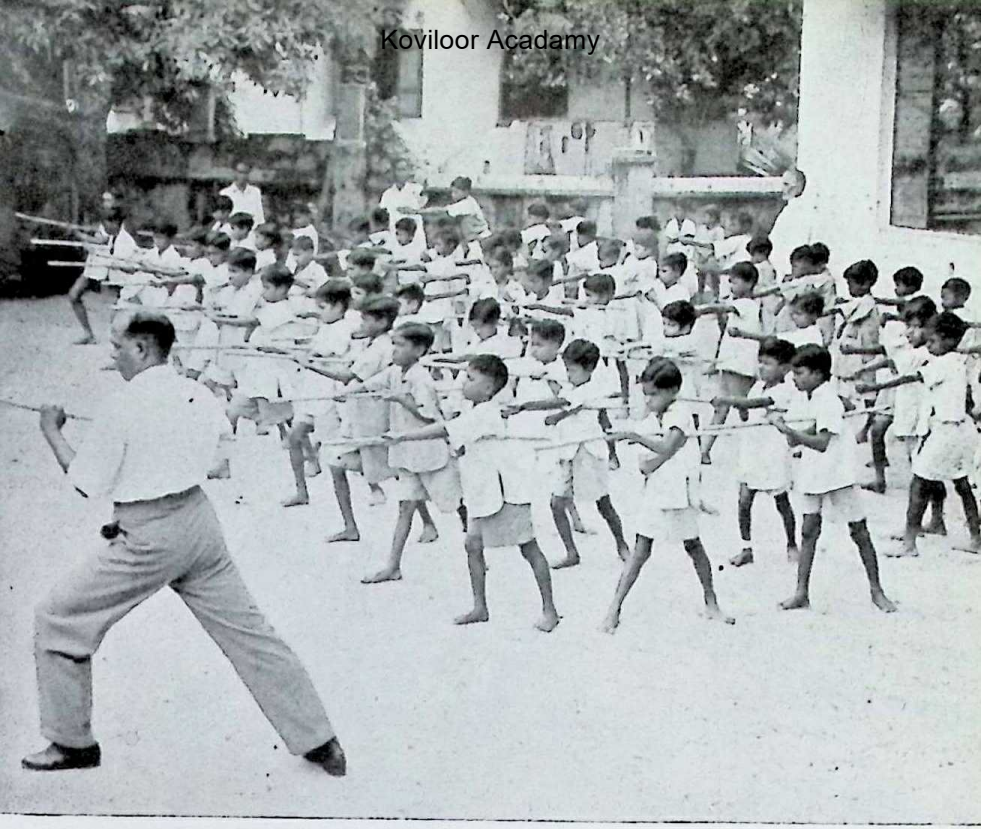
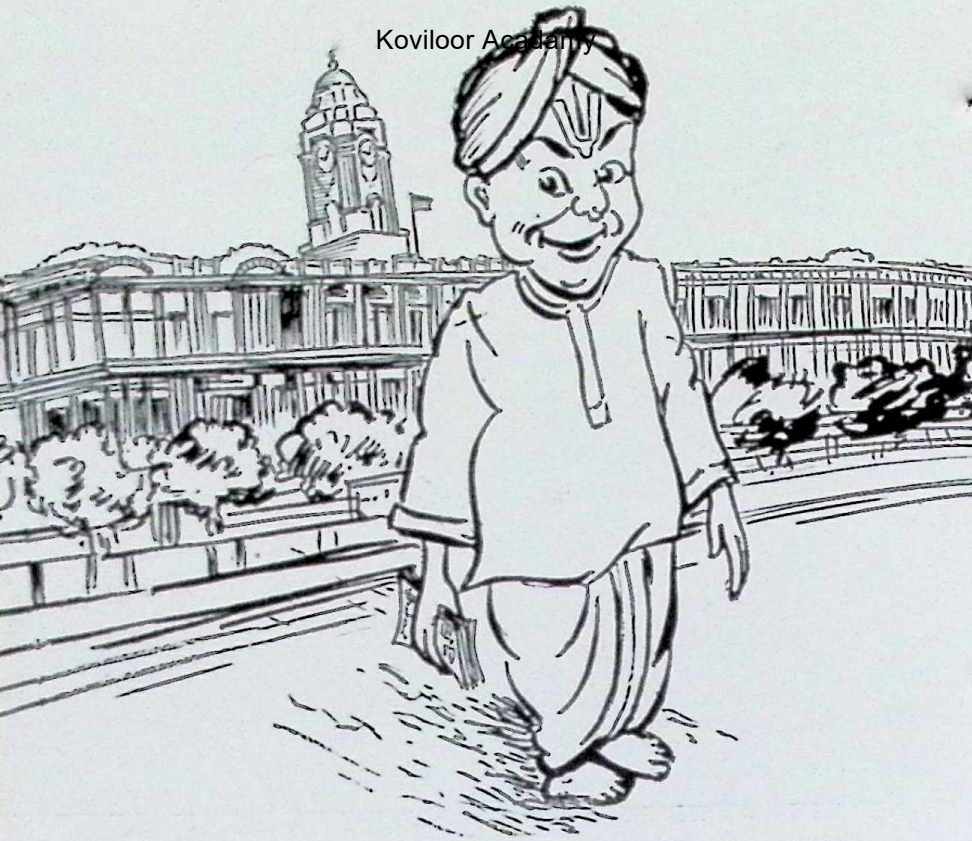


Mass Drill at play court

prize for the maintenance of the best school garden during 1950-51.

B. Junior Red Cross.—The Corporation Boys' School, Periament, was presented with a Gift Box worth Rs. 500 for its all round and efficient work in the Junior Red Cross movement during 1950-51.

Koviloor Academy



A retired labourer with his Bonus Fund accumulations

WHAT THE CITY CORPORATION HAS DONE FOR ITS WORKERS AND STAFF.

The City Corporation is one of the largest institutions in the City maintaining a complement of over 10,000 labourers. Prior to 1-7-1946, these labourers were paid only gratuity or bonus, as the case may be, at the time of their retirement or death. The Corporation Labourers' Bonus Fund Scheme was started from 1-7-1946 which enables every labourer who has put in a service of 2 years and above to get the benefits of the Scheme by subscribing only a rupee every month, the Corporation contributing an equivalent amount to his credit. At the

Koviloor Acadamy

time of retirement or death while in service, the accumulations to his credit in the Fund besides the bonus or gratuity, as the case may be, for the services rendered prior to 1-7-1946 will be paid to him. The following gives details of the bonus fund contribution:

	1948-49	1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.
Subscription at credit ..	2,57,320 0 0	3,34,680 8 0
Contributions paid by the Corporation ..	96,462 0 0	96,770 0 0
Total Gross accumulations.	4,91,024 8 0	6,65,008 0 0

A sum of Rs. 99,650-0-0 was contributed by the Corporation towards this Fund in 1950-51 and the total accumulations under this fund as on 31-3-1951 amounted to Rs. 8,35,754.

Besides this Bonus Fund Scheme, the Corporation labourers are given the following benefits:—

(1) The basic minimum wage for all full time workers (men, women and boys) has been fixed at Rs. 15|- per mensem.

(2) Unclean allowance of Rs. 2|- per mensem is paid to conservancy and other labourers who have to handle filth, sewage, silt, etc.

(3) House-rent allowance of Rs. 2|- per mensem is granted to all permanent labourers.

(4) 15 days' casual leave is granted in a year to all labourers.

(5) Sick leave on half pay on medical certificate upto 2 months in a year is granted to all labourers.

(6) Quarantine leave. All full time labourers will be granted leave with wages for the period they are kept off duty or detained in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(7) Injury leave with pay will be granted for men receiving injuries in the course of employment.

Koviloor Acadamy

Widow of a deceased labourer with her husband's Bonus Fund accumulations

(8) Maternity leave with wages will be granted to women labourers for 3 weeks upto and including the date of confinement and four weeks immediately thereafter.

In respect of women workers in Pallavaram Quarries, maternity leave is granted for 4 weeks immediately preceding and including the date of confinement and for 4 weeks succeeding such date of confinement provided they have been in continuous employ for not less than 6 months.

(9) Festival holidays upto 8 days in a year with pay will be granted to all labourers provided the Conservancy

Koviloor Acadamy

labourers work for at-least 3 hours in the mornings on such holidays in the interest of public health.

(10) Weekly holidays.—Each department will declare a separate day in the week as a weekly holiday so that the entire work of the Corporation may not suffer on any day.

(11) Free medical aid will be given to all labourers in the Corporation dispensaries and Child Welfare Centres in and near their localities.

(12) Two sets of uniforms are supplied to all labourers every year.

PROVIDENT FUND-PENSION-INSURANCE SCHEME.

The Corporation has introduced this Scheme with effect from 1-1-1951 in respect of employees borne under 'Superior Establishment' who have put in a service of less than 10 years and for new entrants entering Corporation service on and after 1-4-1950. The Scheme envisages a subscription of not less than one anna in the rupee of their basic pay and a contribution by the Corporation at 9 pies in the rupee even for past services prior to 1-1-1951. Life assurance is made compulsory in this Scheme. The premia may, if the subscribers desire, be paid from out of the subscriptions recovered. Pension or gratuity as the case may be at one half of the existing rates will also be paid to the subscribers of this Scheme. Thus at the time of retirement or death in harness, each subscriber to the Fund will have at his credit a life assurance policy mature for payment, a decent amount of accumulations of the Fund, besides the pension or gratuity, as the case may be, at one half of the existing rates.

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"After a hard and strenuous career for over 30 years in the Corporation I have nothing to fall back upon excepting my meagre pension"

Retired employee who has not joined the Scheme

"I am glad I have joined this Scheme I am bound to have something substantial to fall back upon in my old age besides a small pension"

Retired employee who has joined the Scheme.

The number of subscribers to the Fund is 1,553 and the accumulations in the Fund for the 2 months in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 12,177-0-0.

GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND.

In accordance with the instruction of Government, all Corporation Officers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 250 - per mensem are compulsorily subscribing to the fund at rates ranging from 1½ annas to 2½ annas in the rupee of their pay. The accumulations in the Fund carry

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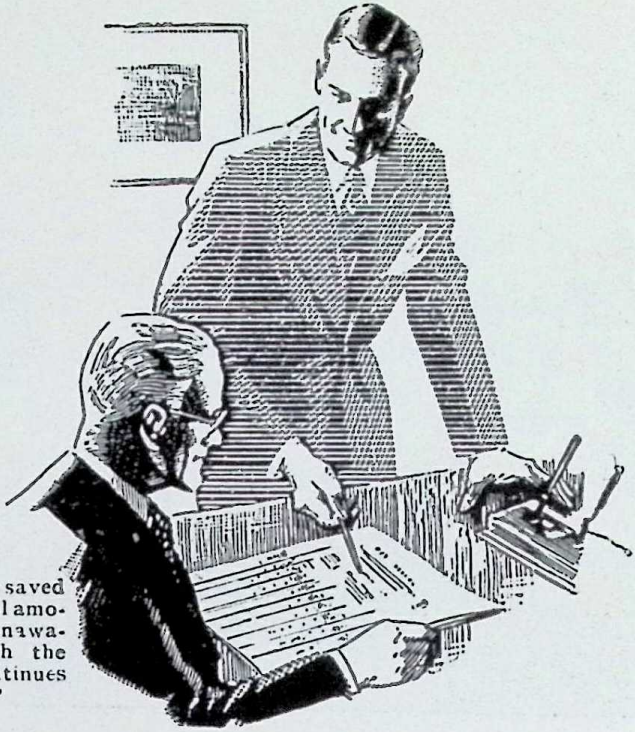

"Oh! I have saved a substantial amount quite unawares. I wish the Scheme continues long"

An officer perusing his General Provident Fund accounts

an interest of 3% per annum. The subscribers to the Fund are eligible for temporary advances, to meet medical expenses, etc., or to pay life assurance premia from out of the accumulations in their subscription account. This Scheme came into force from 1-11-1949. The total number of subscribers to the Scheme is 59 and the accumulations of the Fund as on 31-3-1951 amount to Rs. 38,985-10-6.

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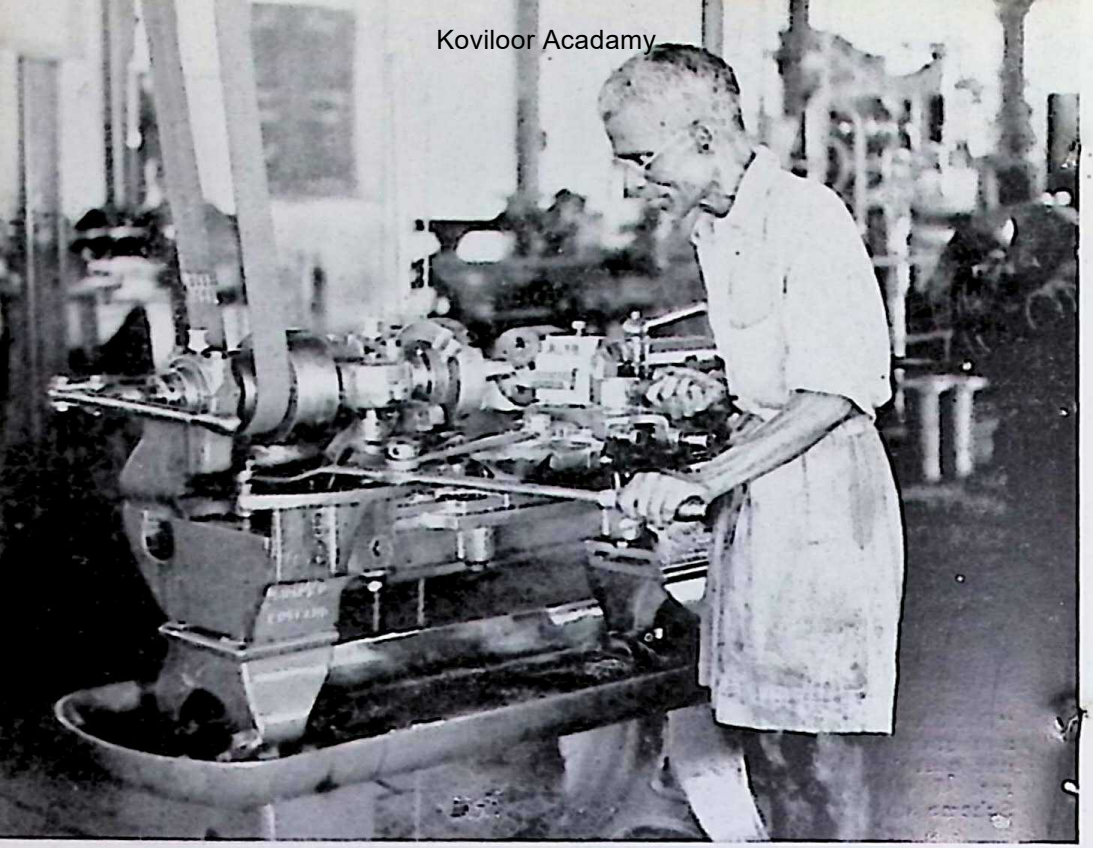

Workshop

THE INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY THE CORPORATION.

Workshop.

For the past 55 years, the Corporation is running a Workshop for attending to the running repairs of machinery, manufacture of tools and plant, etc. The articles manufactured at the workshop are lamp posts, manhole covers, tables and chairs, carts of different types, buckets, water tanks, etc., required for the several departments of the Corporation. Besides all works connected with the Corporation of Madras it also executes works on private

Koviloor Acadamy

orders. Prior to 1947 only a supervision charge of 20% was levied on the cost of material and labour in respect of job works undertaken by the Workshop. Owing to the grant of various concessions to the labourers, it was found difficult to maintain the Workshop on a remunerative basis and in 1947 the Council fixed a supervision charge of 40%. Every year the workshop is showing a profit of about Rs. 10,000|-.

A tea-canteen has been opened for the benefit of the workers of the Corporation Workshop and is run and managed by a Committee of workers. A new Amenity Block was constructed in the Workshop to serve as a rest house and tiffin room for workers and was opened on 7-11-47.

The income from the Workshop by way of supervision charges and other receipts during 1950-51 amount to Rs. 1,39,757 as against the expenditure of Rs. 1,08,462 on the maintenance of the Workshop. The value of works turned out is over Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.

General Stores.

The Corporation is running a General Stores which arranges for the purchase and supply of hardware, engineering as well as sundry articles required for the various departmental works. The annual requirements of the various departments are estimated, tenders called for and contracts entered into for supply of articles at the accepted rates of each year. Nearly Rs. 3.00 lakhs worth of stores are handled by the Corporation General Stores every year. The several departments of the Corporation

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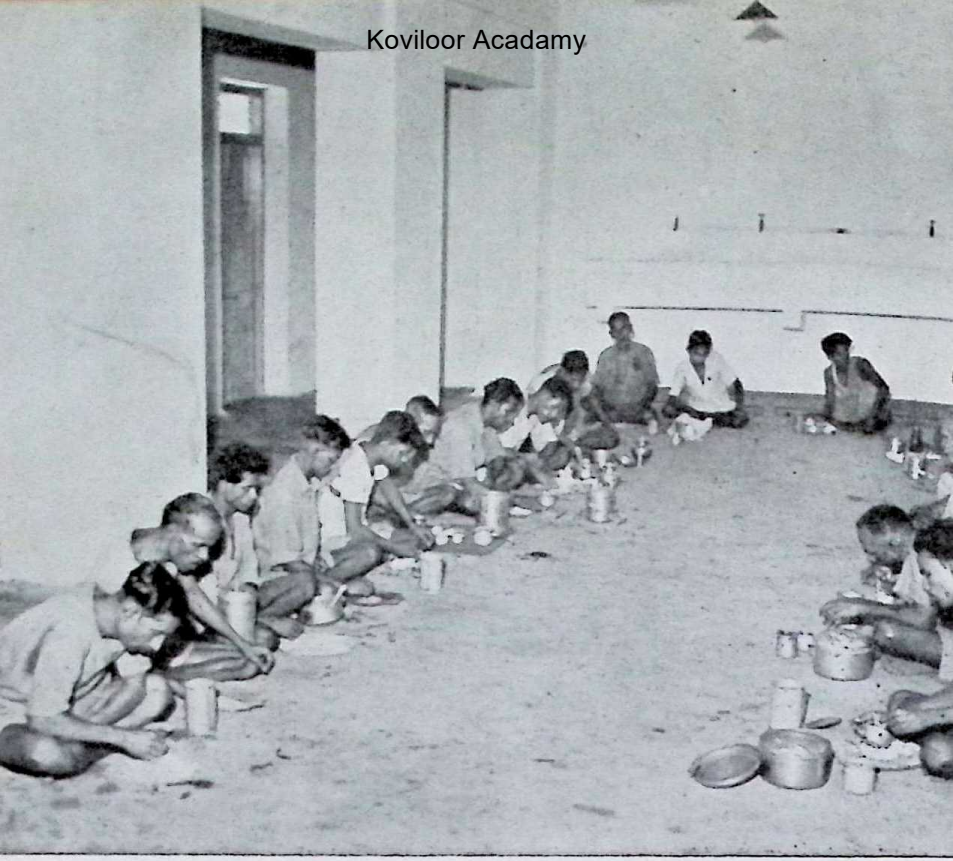

Worshop—Amenity block

get their requirements mainly from the General Stores. The cost of maintenance of this Stores during 1950-51 was Rs. 35,551. The following table gives the value of stores purchased and issued to Departments during 1950-51 and during the previous 4 years:

	Value of Stores purchased.	Value of Stores issued.
1946-47	Rs. 6,66,990	Rs. 6,37,103
1947-48	Rs. 9,90,535	Rs. 19,73,084
1948-49	Rs. 11,50,049	Rs. 11,30,966
1949-50	Rs. 8,66,071	Rs. 8,30,702
1950-51	Rs. 8,03,908	Rs. 7,95,116

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Central Lorry Station

Central Lorry Station.

All the motor vehicles of the Corporation are housed and serviced at the Corporation Central Lorry Station. There are at present 120 petrol driven vehicles. Of these more than 50 lorries are daily allotted for conservancy work. The lorries are also used for road works, for cleaning water tables, for removal of cess-pool water and for supplying water in areas where water supply is defective. Some vehicles are also used as ambulance vans. The Central Lorry Station is in independent charge of

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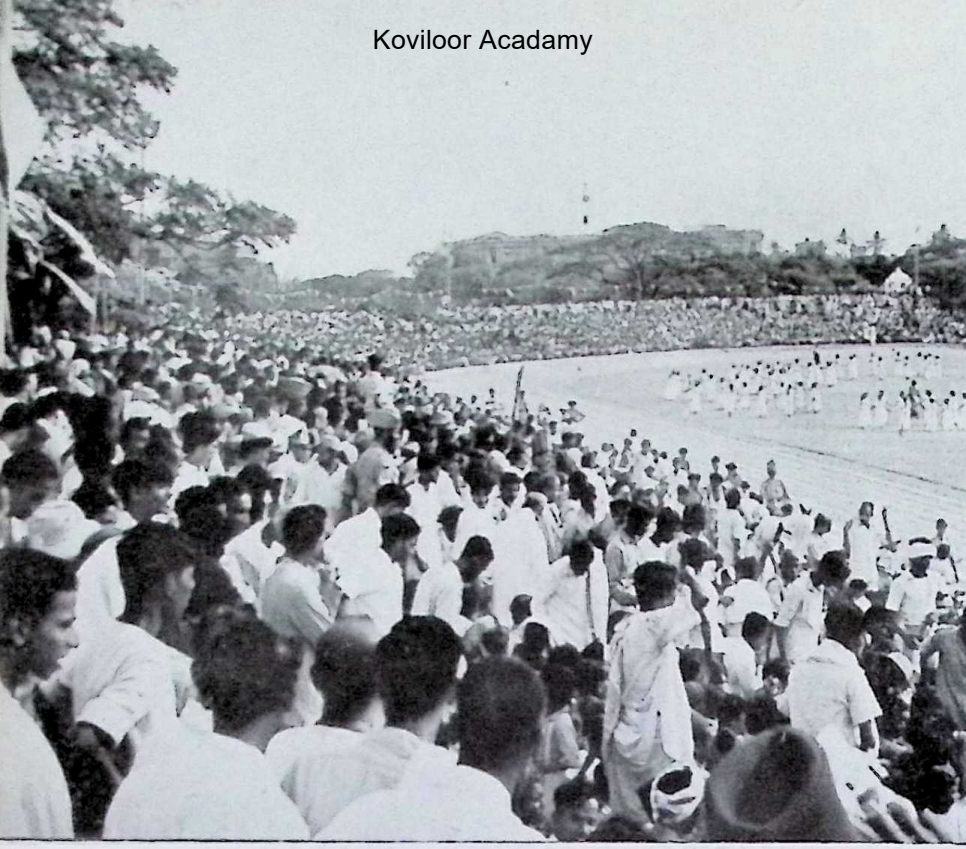

Stadium

the Assistant Mechanical Engineer and under the general control of the Mechanical Engineer. The cost of runing these vehicles is first met from the Central Lorry Station and later recovered from the concerned departments which used the vehicles. During 1950-51, the cost of maintaining this institution cost Rs. 6,79,361.

Stadium.

Although the question of constructing a proper stadium for the City had been engaging the attention of the Corporation for a long time, it did not materialise owing

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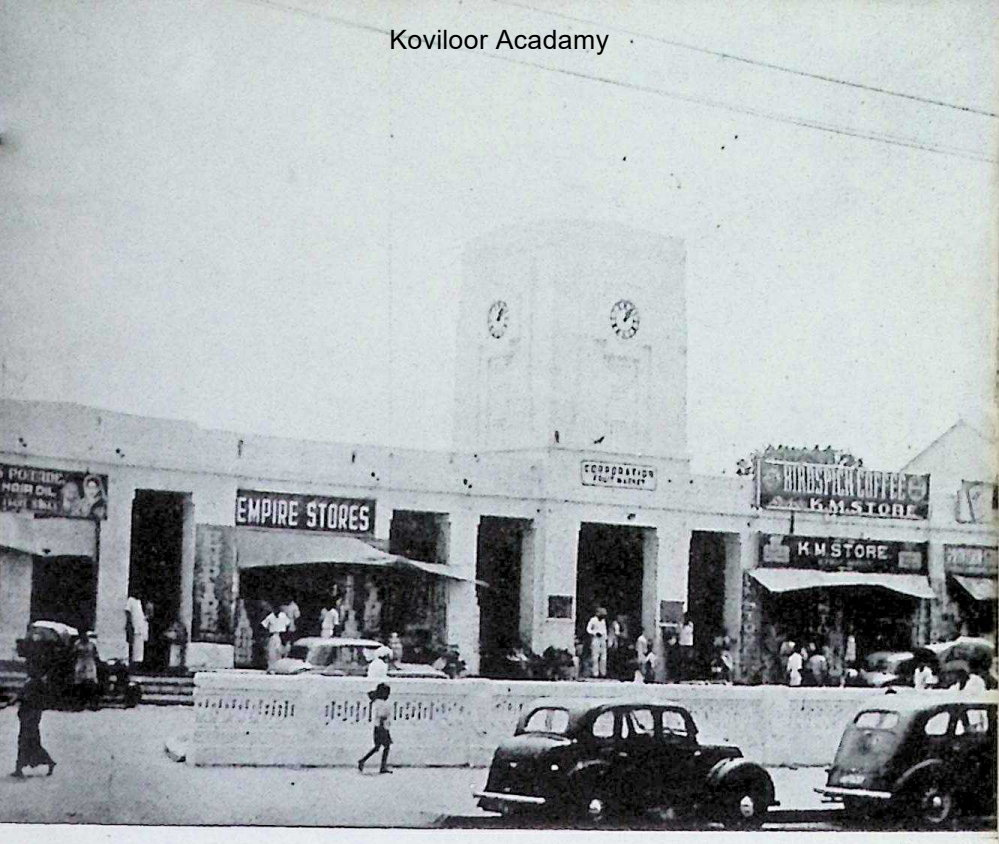

Fruit Market

to various difficulties. The proposal was revived soon after the War II ended. All available sites were then considered and finally the central site in the People's Park was selected as the most suitable one for an all-purpose stadium for the City. The construction work was completed in September 1946 and the Stadium was opened on 29-9-46. It is designed to accommodate about 20,000 spectators. The central arena in the stadium consists of 6 cricket pitches, with football and hockey fields on either side and a cinder track 30' wide all round for holding of sports like running races, hurdle races, cycle races, rekla races, etc.

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Extensions to Evening Bazaar— Moore Market

A tennis stadium with 3 tennis courts laid in series and concrete galleries of the horse-shoe type with a seating capacity for about 5,000 spectators was constructed in December 1946 in the open ground behind the old Records Office, Egmore. Within this stadium football and hockey grounds have also been formed. A club house with bath room and flush-out latrines has also been constructed as an adjunct to this stadium.

The income derived from the stadia in 1950-51 was Rs. 11,406-14-10 as against an expenditure of Rs. 11,558-3-6 in the maintenance of the stadia.

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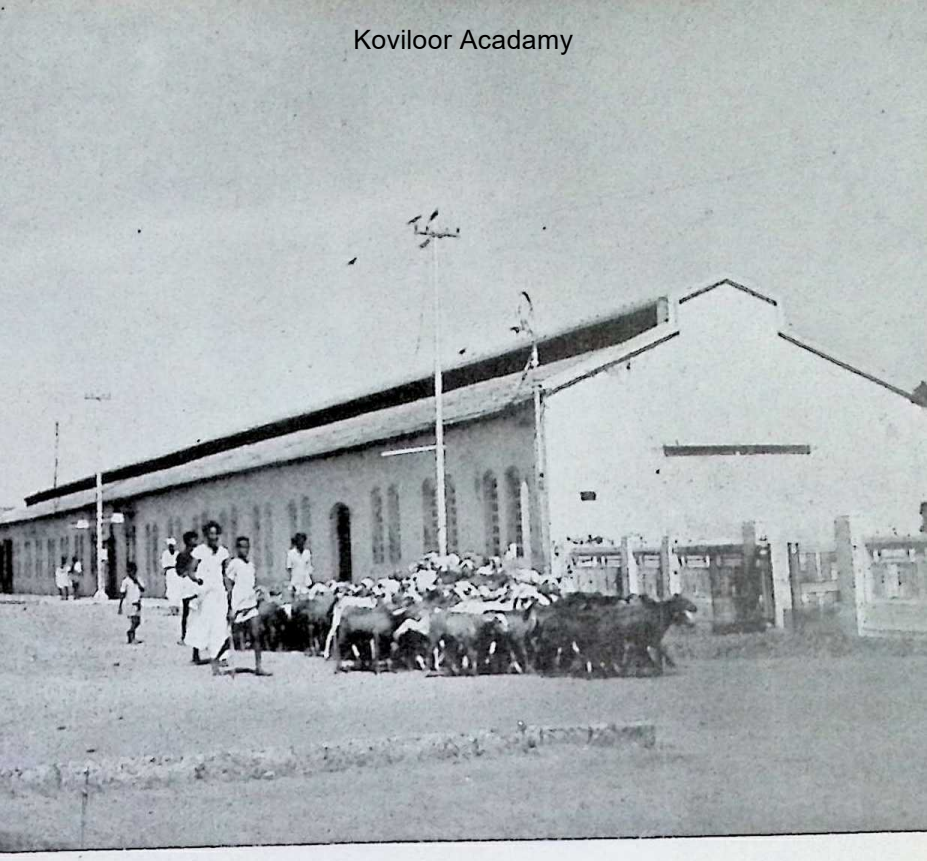

Slaughter House

Markets.

There are 53 public markets in the city of which 10 are run by the Corporation and 43 by private parties. Of the Corporation markets the Moore Market is the biggest one. Extensions to this market are made year after year. During 1950-51, works to the value of Rs. 2,97,646|- were done in extending the market. The Moore Market has now become a most fashionable and up to date shopping centre and one can get almost anything in the numerous shops in it.

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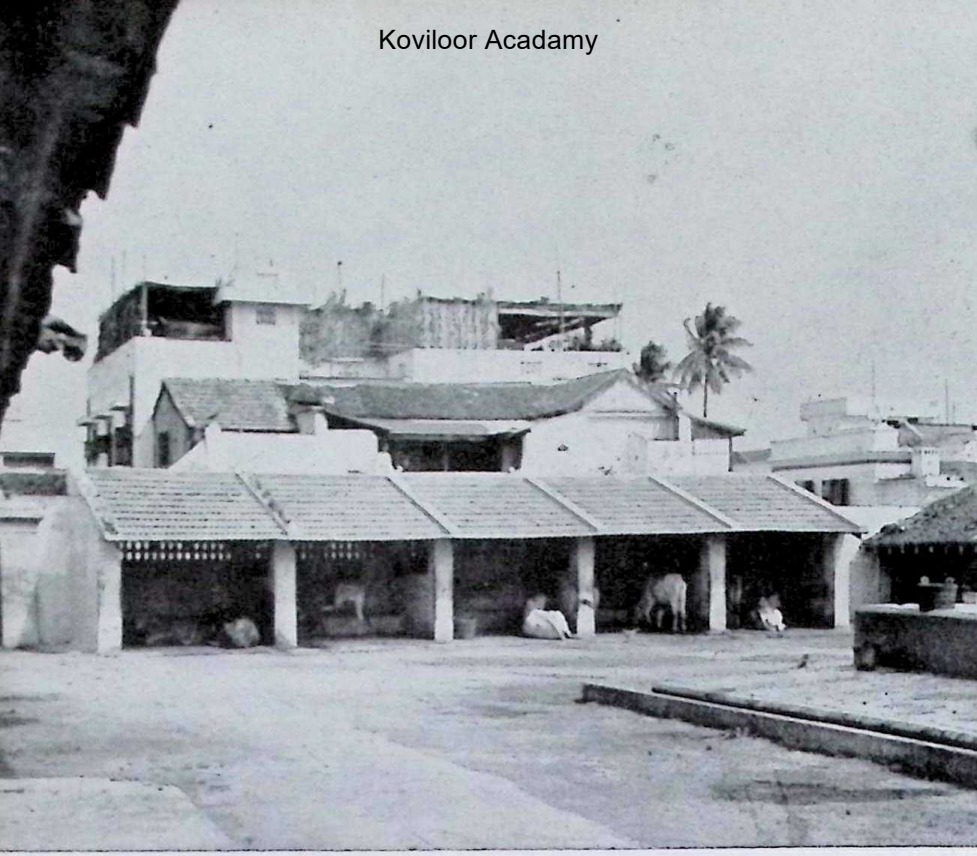

Model Cattle Yard

Next in importance is the Corporation Fruit Market centrally situated in Esplanade. The Stalls in front are occupied by fruit sellers and those in the rear by flower merchants.

Private markets are licensed by the Corporation and the sanitary upkeep of all the private-owned markets is under the supervision of the Health Department of the Corporation.

The income from the Corporation markets in 1950-51 was Rs. 2,65,298 and the licence fees realised from private

Koviloor Acadamy

Breeding Bull

markets amounted to Rs. 98,686|-. The expenditure on the sanitary upkeep of all the markets was Rs. 70,960|-.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 2 sheep slaughter houses one at Perambur and the other at Saidapet, one cattle slaughter house and one pig slaughtering house under the management of the Health Department. Sanitary arrangements for the slaughter of animals and the skinning and airing of carcasses are provided in them. Unhealthy animals are not allowed to be slaughtered and diseased organs of animals slaughtered are destroyed.

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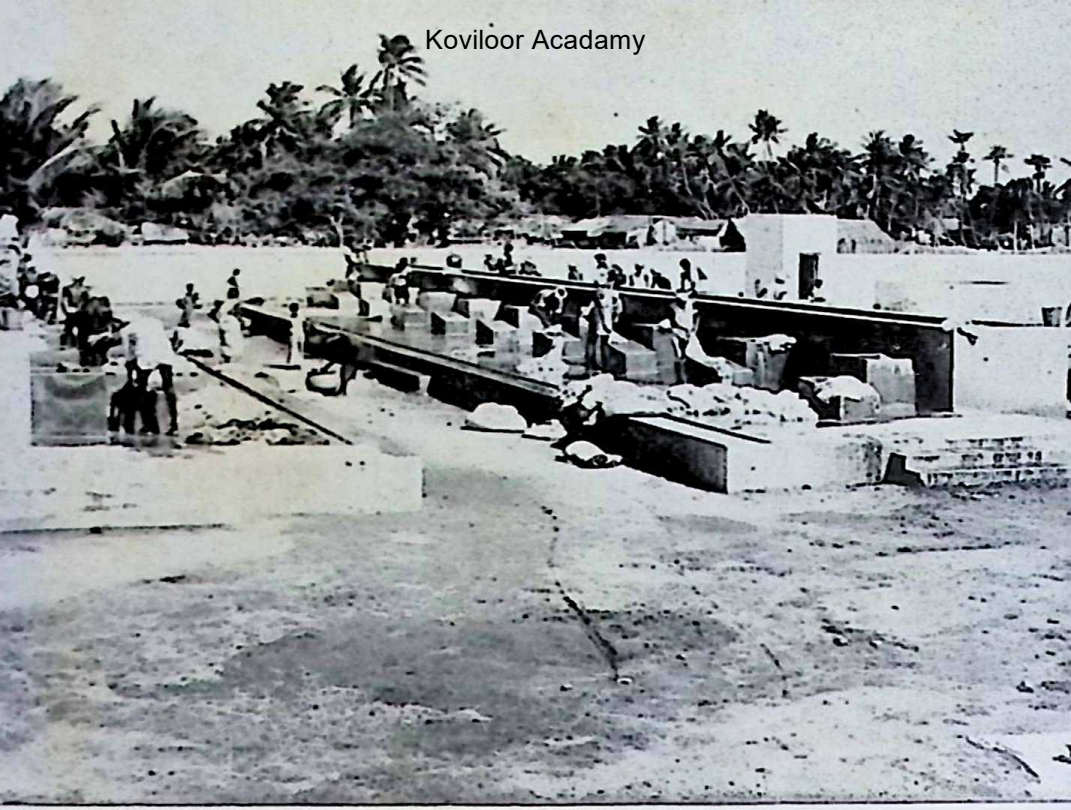

Dhobikhana

Only wholesome meat is permitted to be taken out of these butcheries for sale and such meat is stamped with an indeliable mark for verification by the divisional sanitary staff and public. A sum of Rs. 48,854|- was spent in 1950-51 for the maintenance of these slaughter houses, as against an income of Rs. 1,55,330|-.

Cattle-Yards.

Cattle yards are maintained by the Corporation at Peddunaickenpet, Purasawalkam, Chintadripet and Triplicane and they are controlled by the Health Department. In 1949-50, 3 pucca sheds with compound walls and gates

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Dhobikhana

were constructed in the Cattle Depot at Kosapet to house 50 milch cows. The rows of cattle sheds in these yards are interspersed with fodder rooms. Cattle owners in the city are permitted to tie their milch cattle and stock fodder in these yards on payment of monthly rents. An income of Rs. 4,732 was realised from these cattle yards as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,974|- in the maintenance of these cattle yards during 1950-51.

DHOBY-KHANAS.

Facilities for washing clothes on sanitary lines are provided in the Corporation owned Dhobikanas at Chetput, Tondiarpet, Royapuram, Conran-Smith Nagar,

Koviloor Acadamy

Lethal Chamber

Purasawalkam and Mylapore. The dhobies are permitted to avail of these facilities on payment of monthly rents. An amount of Rs. 7,321 - was spent in 1950-51 for the maintenance of these dhobikanas while the income derived from them was Rs. 9,385 -.

Lethal Chamber.

The Lethal Chamber at Basin Road is maintained by the Corporation for the disposal of stray dogs caught in the City. The destruction of such dogs is done by electrocution. The expenditure on this institution in 1950-51 was Rs. 16,820 -.

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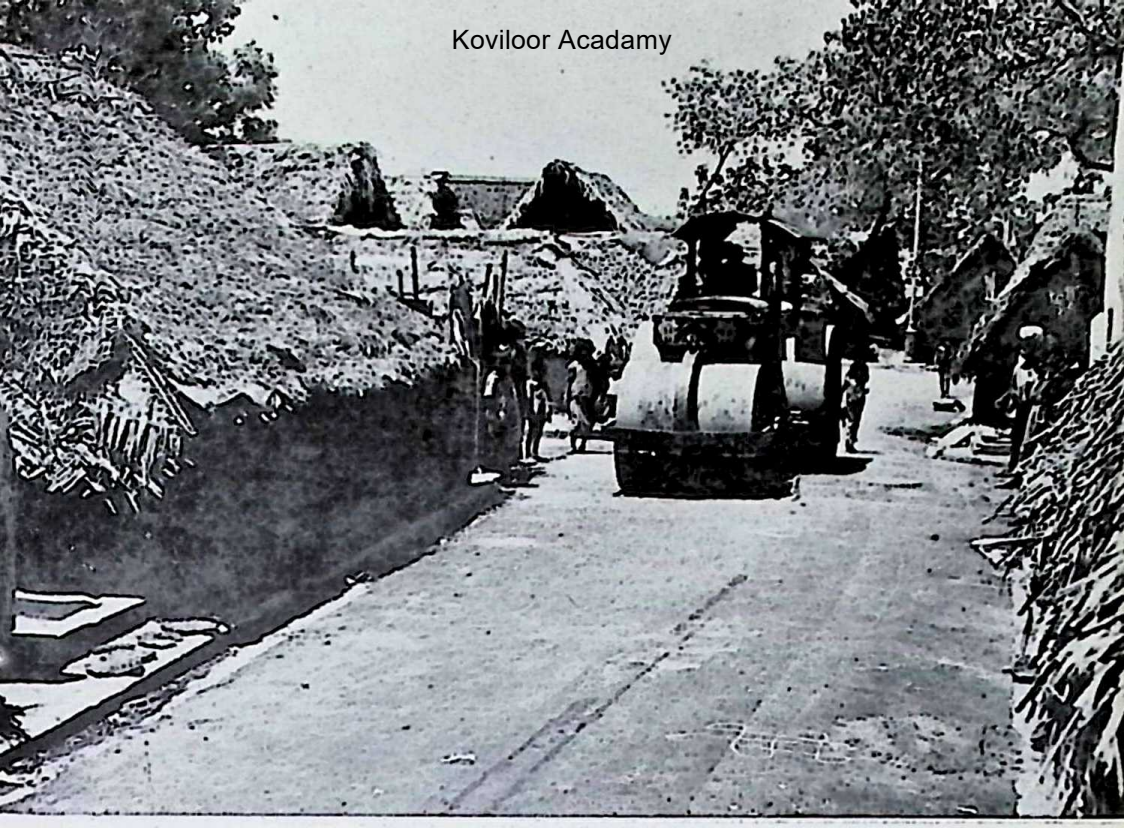

Farming of roads at Islambada

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS— CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES.

There are 231 slums in the city of which 42 exist on lands owned by the Corporation and 35 on lands owned by Government. The heavy influx of people, especially belonging to the poor and the working classes into the City has resulted in overcrowding in slums. Despite its limited resources, the Corporation has done everything possible to provide all the necessary amenities in important slums. The Slum Improvement Committee appointed

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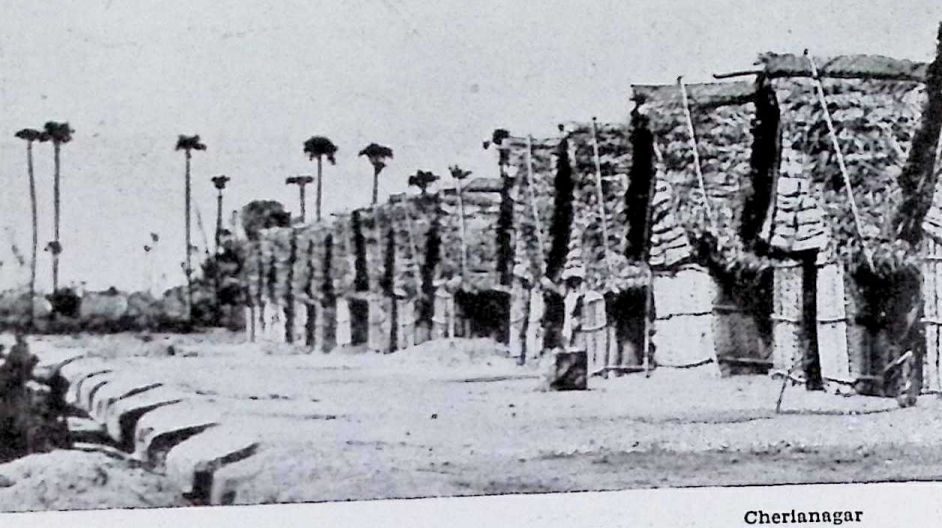

Cherianagar

by the Corporation Council has expressed its view that the Corporation should make an all-out effort for improving the slums.

The scheme for improvement of slums proposes the removal of slum conditions which means provision of public access to every hut, straightening up of existing roads, sewering them, tarring them and lighting them besides giving drainage connections and protected water supply to every hut. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was provided in the Budget specifically for provision of adequate water supply, drainage, lighting and

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Sivashanmughapuram

properly laid out roads in respect of slums on Corporation lands mentioned below:—

1. Bower Kuppam and Tondiarpet Kuppam in Royapuram.
2. Slum in old Slaughter House Road.
3. The new hutting ground behind the Slaughter House, Perambur.
4. Otteri Dumping ground known as Sivashanmugapuram.
5. Osankulam Hutting ground, Spur Tank.
6. Amaravathi Kuppam.
7. Ramnagar, Krishnampet.

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payable half yearly. In pursuance of the above Government Order, the first instalment loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was floated and the loan was oversubscribed, the total amount offered being Rs. 31.25 lakhs. Offers for Rs. 15.00 lakhs were alone accepted and the balance amount was refunded. 17 slums have been selected for improvement and the works are under rapid progress.

As improvement of slums in the City is one of the primary functions of the City Improvement Trust, the Council, at its meeting held on 20-12-49, resolved to request the Trust to frame improvement schemes in respect of four private slums. The Trust has already taken up 2 slums for improvement.

Koviloor Acadamy

Slum behind the Slaughter House Road

At least Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be required for improving 20 slums. The Corporation has all along been raising loans from the State Government for execution of its capital works. But as the Government are not able to sanction loans to the extent required by the Corporation, the Corporation Council considered the desirability of floating a loan for the purpose, from Banks and Insurance Companies. In Government Memorandum No. 1505-4.B, dated 19-2-1951, Government were pleased to approve the proposal of the Corporation to raise a loan of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the open market in 2 equal annual instalments repayable in 10 years with interest at 3-1/4% per annum

Koviloor Acadamy

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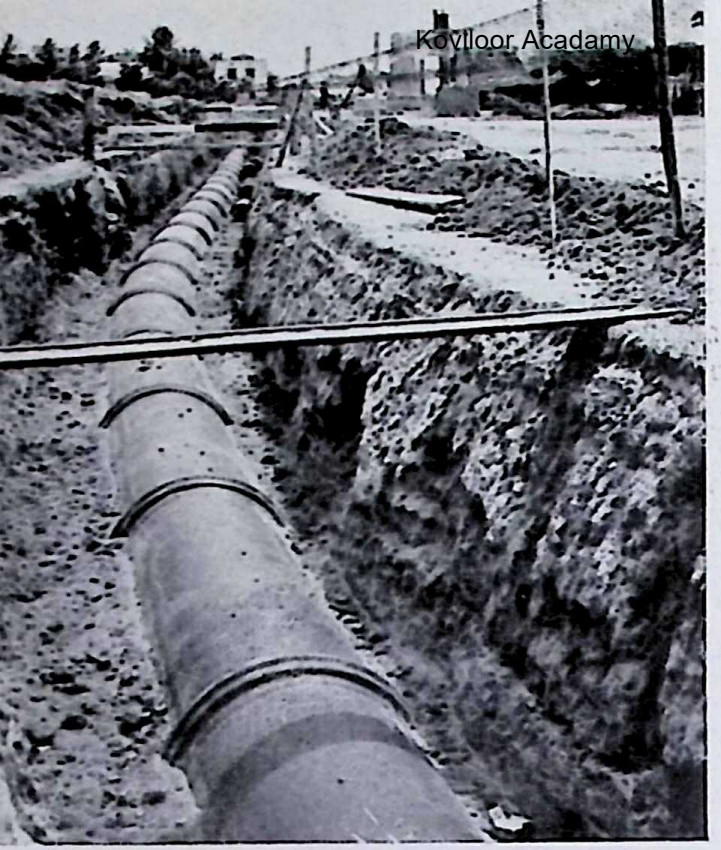

Laying of South Madras Trunk Mains

HOW CAPITAL WORKS OF THE CORPORATION ARE FINANCED?

The capital works in respect of superior surfacing of roads, housing, sewer laying, water supply, construction of buildings, etc., are executed and the cost met from out of loans received from Government every year. The Corporation was getting loans in the open market for its capital expenditure prior to 1937. Later, Government have been granting loans to the Corporation for the several items of capital expenditure. Capital works add to the Corporation's assets as the expenditure is incurred

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for the purpose of effecting some permanent improvements to the City.

During 1950-51, Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 27,39,600|- for capital works relating to construction of roads, public health schemes, water supply, drainage works, etc. In respect of scheme works under water supply and drainage, Government are sanctioning grants equivalent to one half of the expenditure incurred on such works. A sum of Rs. 6,09,875|- was received as grant from Government for such works. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 32,51,292|- was incurred on capital works during 1950-51. A sum of Rs. 4,07,386-10-4 was spent on giving superior surface to roads during the year. Public conveniences were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 70,203|-. A sum of Rs. 1,32,275-13-3 was spent on the Improvements to Sports Arena (Stadium). The expenditure on emergency works to meet water scarcity amounted to Rs. 25,555-4-0.

During the year, a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the Improvement of Slums from Banks and Insurance Companies was raised.

The Government loans are repaid in annual instalments at the rates fixed by Government. In respect of private loans, the interest is paid to the parties every half year and a sinking fund is created in which the amounts due towards the principal of the loans at the rates fixed by the Accountant-General, Madras, every year are credited till the loans mature for being discharged.

During 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 29,56,239 was paid towards repayment of debt and interest on loans.

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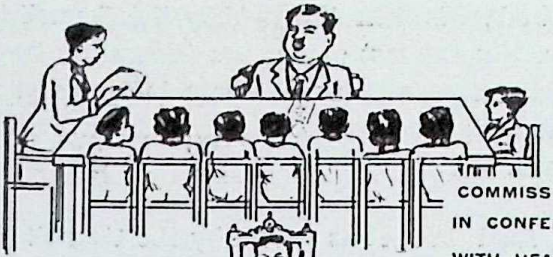
THE BUDGET OF THE CORPORATION.

The Commissioner of the Corporation has to present the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for every ensuing financial year to the Standing Committee, (Taxation & Finance) of the Corporation not later than 15th January of each year. He calls for proposals from the heads of departments in this regard. The proposals of the departments are compiled by the Chief Accounts Officer and the consolidated draft budget is placed for discussion at the Conference of Heads of Departments with the Commissioner.

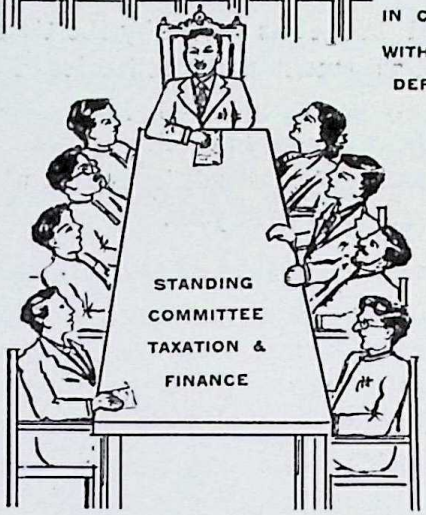
At the Conference specially convened by the Commissioner the draft budget proposals are discussed and amendments proposed and accepted by the Commissioner are alone are incorporated in the draft budget and finalised by the Chief Accounts Officer.

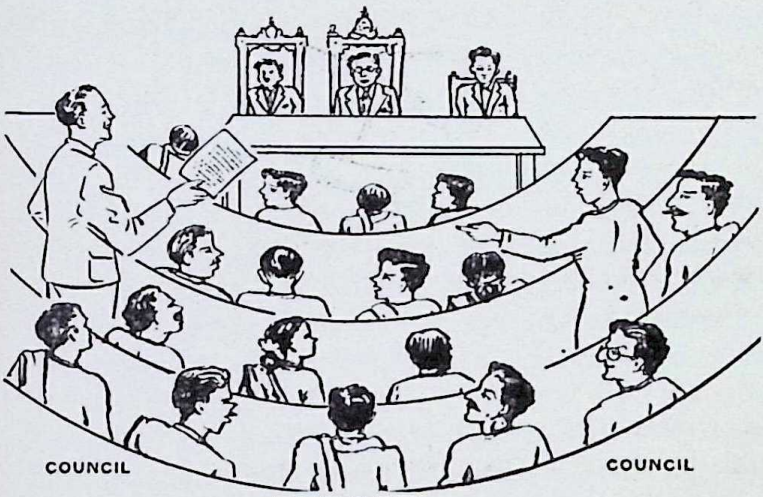
The draft budget as passed at the Conference of the Heads of Departments is placed before the Standing Committee (Taxation & Finance) for its consideration The printed copies of draft budget are sent to other Standing Committee of the Corporation for offering any amendments thereto. The Standing Committee considers the budget item by item at several sittings and passes the budget presented by the Commissioner with such modifications as it deems fit.

The budget as passed by the Standing Committee is then presented to the Council early in March every year, by the Chairman, Standing Committee, (Taxation & Finance.



COMMISSIONER
IN CONFERENCE
WITH HEADS OF
DEPARTMENTS





BUDGET

The budget is then discussed by the Council in 2 or 3 sittings. On the last day of the discussions the house votes on the demands made in the budget and finally passes the budget subject to the amendments carried in the Council.

The final budget as passed by the Council is the authenticated statement of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year. This budget is submitted to Government for their approval. The expenditure on various items of heads is checked with reference to this final budget of each year.

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THE STAFF OF THE CORPORATION.

Behind these brief 'potted' facts are the Corporation's staff, professional men and women, clerks, typists, telephone operators, Sanitary Inspectors, Overseers, etc.—2,775 in all. The inferior staff of the Corporation is 1,590 in all. The Corporation maintains a labour complement of more than 10,000 workmen. All these staff are under the administrative control of the Commissioner of the Corporation. The cost of establishment on supervision and management for 1950-51 is Rs. 14.72 lakhs.

Commissioner's Work at Office.—The total number of files received from the departments for Commissioner's orders during 1950 was 27,277. The Commissioner's inspection and other notes sent to Departments numbered 1,906. The total number of files, notes, bills, etc. sent by the General Department to other departments after obtaining Commissioner's orders was 3,273. Thus, the Commissioner dealt with 114 files on an average every day. This figure excludes routine matters like prosecution notices, notices for demolition of buildings; removal of unauthorised encroachments on streets, etc. Apart from this he has to go through important tapals, all Government Communications, D.Os., etc., received from Government Departments about 5,500 for a calendar year or, on an average, 15 per day even on holidays. He has to pass payment vouchers and sign cheques about 40 every day. He grants interviews to the members of the public every day at Office between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. He holds conferences with the heads of departments periodically for discussing important matters and regularly every month for discussion and review of the unspent

Koviloor Acadamy

Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of Sri C. Narasimham, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras to the office of the Glasgow Corporation

The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Victor Warren, Lord Provost is seen standing second from left

loan balances. He scrutinises important proceedings of the Council and of the Committees and passes suitable orders. He attends meetings of the Council regularly and also meetings of the Committees occasionally when his presence is required.

The total number of bills received and passed in 1950-51 by the Central Accounts Department is 45,742.

The Corporation Treasury received 40,411 cheques to the value of Rs. 2,23,64,466-7-0 besides the cash collections of Rs. 76,57,828-8-6. The aggregate total receipts in the Corporation Treasury amounted to Rs. 3,00,22,294-15-6.

Koviloor Acadamy

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE IN 1950-51

1.	Administration, collection and accounting	Rs. 13,89,939
2.	Education	Rs. 28,36,357
3.	Communications—Roads, etc. ..	Rs. 23,65,550
4.	Medical Relief	Rs. 10,31,082
5.	Sanitation and Vaccination ..	Rs. 7,64,963
6.	Conservancy	Rs. 30,47,695
7.	Child Welfare & Maternity ..	Rs. 8,04,095
8.	Public Amenities	Rs. 8,46,622
9.	Contribution to City Improvement Trust	Rs. 2,50,000
10.	Remunerative Enterprises ..	Rs. 4,88,237
11.	Lighting	Rs. 6,92,112
12.	Water Supply	Rs. 14,67,846
13.	Drainage	Rs. 15,60,035
14.	Repayment of debt and interest on loans	Rs. 29,56,239

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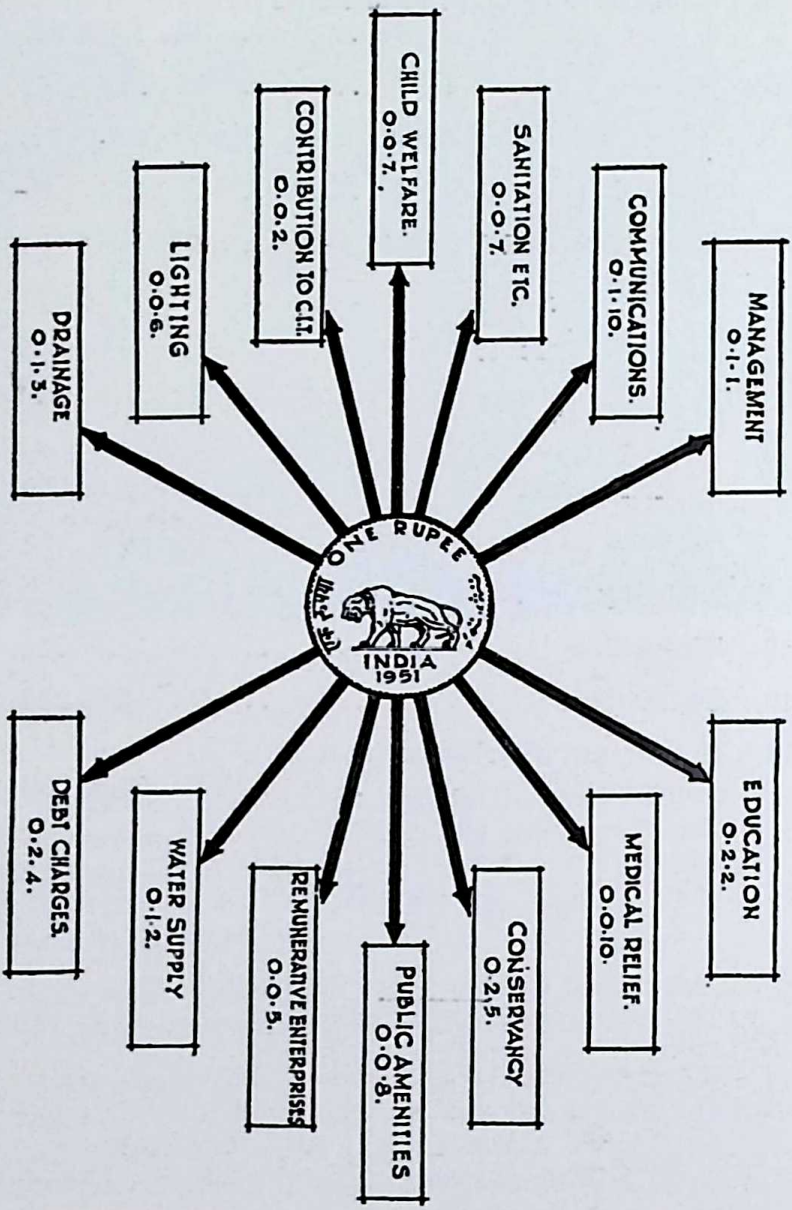
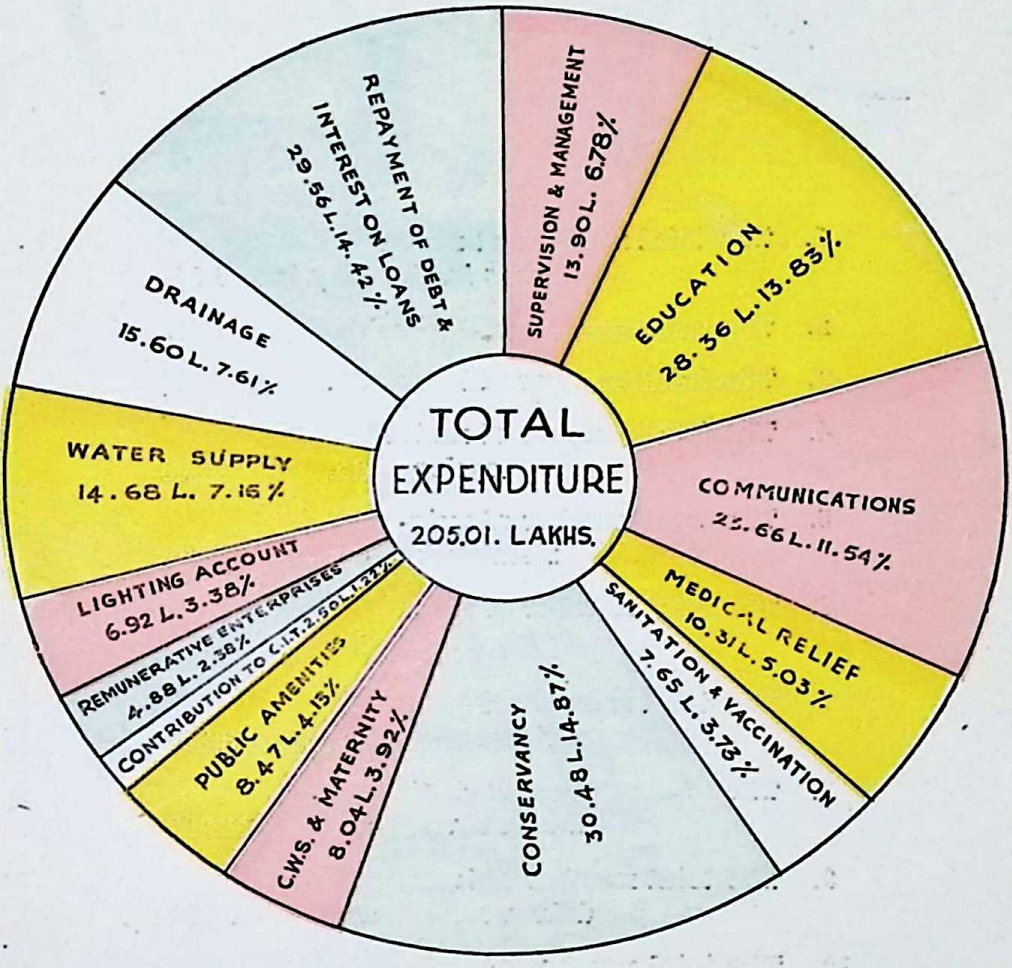
DISTRIBUTION OF ONE RUPEE OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE IN 1950-51.




TOTAL EXPENDITURE
205.01. LAKHS.
SUPERVISION & MANAGEMENT
13.90L. 6.78%
EDUCATION
28.36 L. 13.83%
COMMUNICATIONS
23.66 L. 11.54%
MEDICAL RELIEF
10.31 L. 5.03%
SANITATION & VACCINATION
7.65 L. 3.73%
CONSERVANCY
30.48 L. 14.87%
C.W.S. & MATERNITY
8.04 L. 3.92%
PUBLIC AMENITIES
8.47 L. 4.13%
CONTRIBUTION TO C.I.T. 2.50 L. 1.22%
REMUNERATIVE ENTERPRISES
4.88 L. 2.38%
LIGHTING ACCOUNT
6.92 L. 3.38%
WATER SUPPLY
14.68 L. 7.16%
DRAINAGE
15.60 L. 7.61%
REPAYMENT OF DEBT & INTEREST ON LOANS
29.56 L. 14.42%

Koviloor Acadamy

DO YOU KNOW!

1.	The total number of motor cars in the City is		8,241
2.	The total number of lorries	do.	1,712
3.	The total number of buses	do.	602
4.	The total number of motor cycles	do.	1,226
5.	The total number of auto-rickshaws	do.	94
6.	The total number of tram cars	do.	108
7.	The total number of rickshaws	do.	3,250
8.	The total number of single bullock carts	do.	11,309
9.	The total number of hand drawn carts	do.	4,500
10.	The total number of hackney carriages	do.	895
11.	The total length of tram tracks	do.	32 miles.

Koviloor Acadamy

12. The total number of police beat points do. 61

13. The rate for a bus in the City is 7 pies per mile.

14. The rate for a taxi do. 12 annas per 1 mile and 2 annas for every 4 minutes waiting. (Minimum is Re. 1|-)

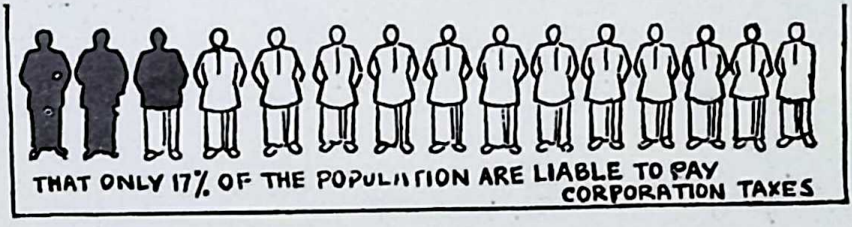
15. The rate for an Auto-Rickshaw do. 4 annas per mile or part of a mile and 1 anna for every 5 minutes waiting. (Minimum: As. 6|-).

16. The income from taxes and fees :

On Motor Vehicles Taxation Fees — is Rs. 40,00,000

On Motor Vehicles Act Fees is Rs. 3,00,000

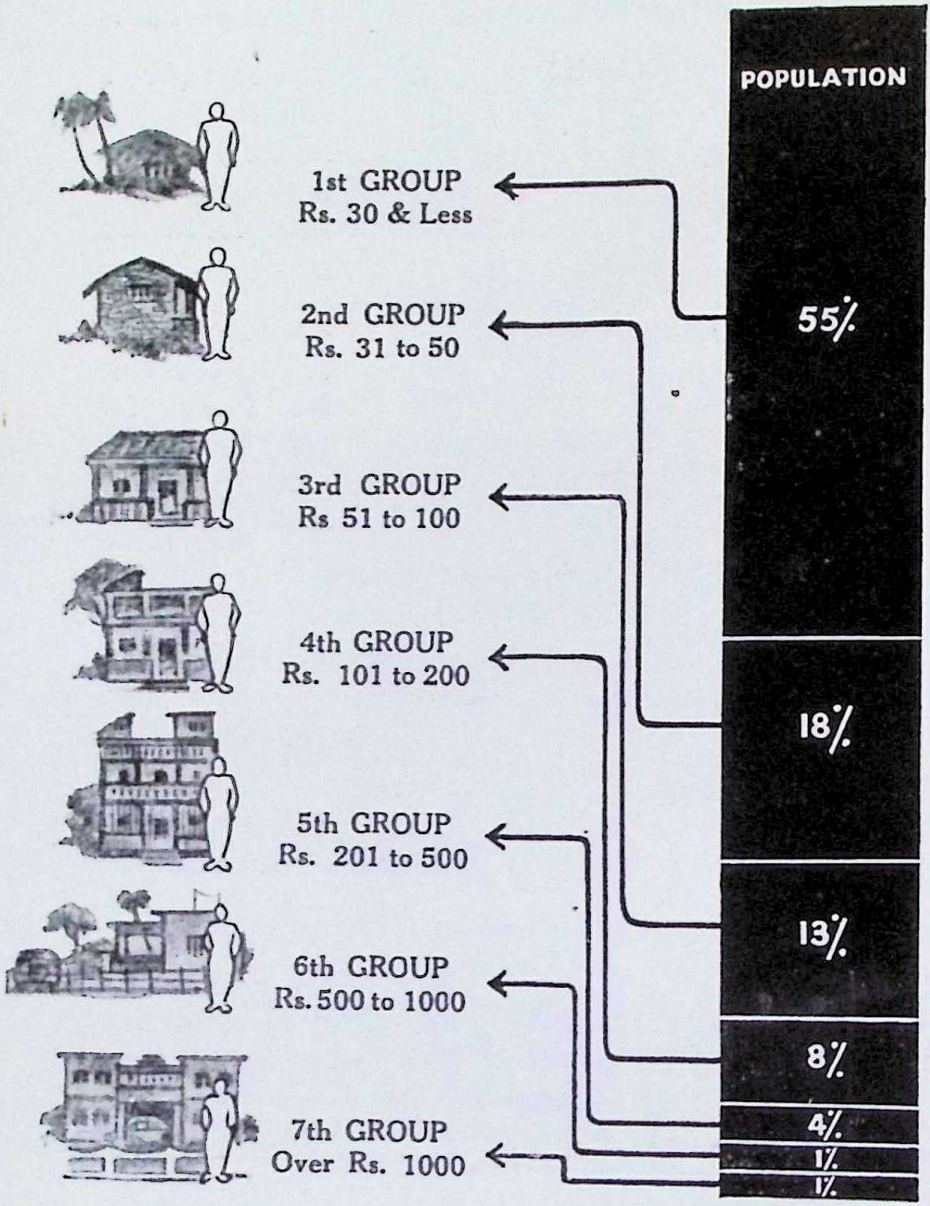
17. The No. of properties assessed to tax do. 72,000 of which 3,600 are land assement.



Koviloor Acadamy

INCOME GROUPS OF THE POPULATION

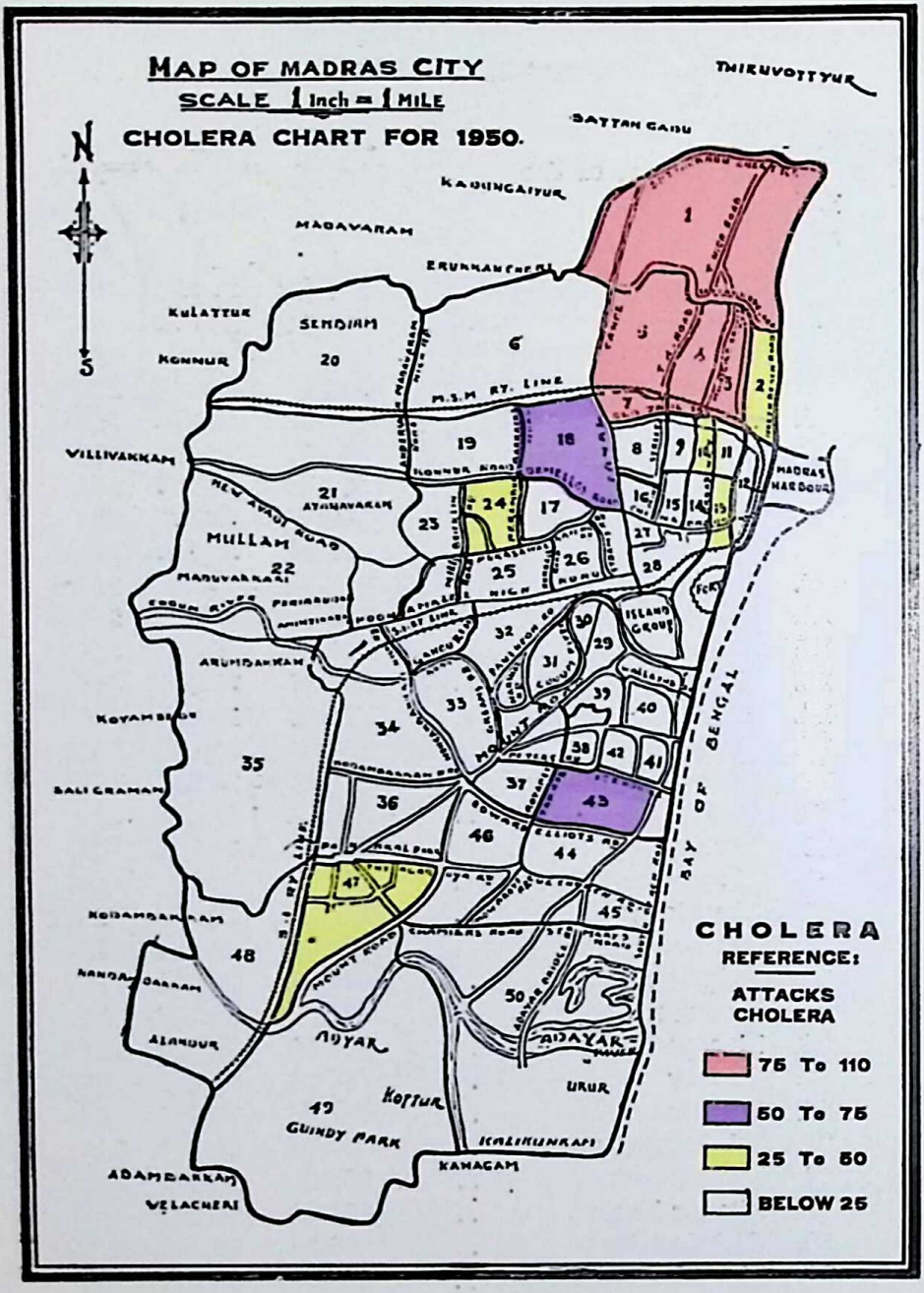
(WORKED ON PERCENTAGE BASIS)

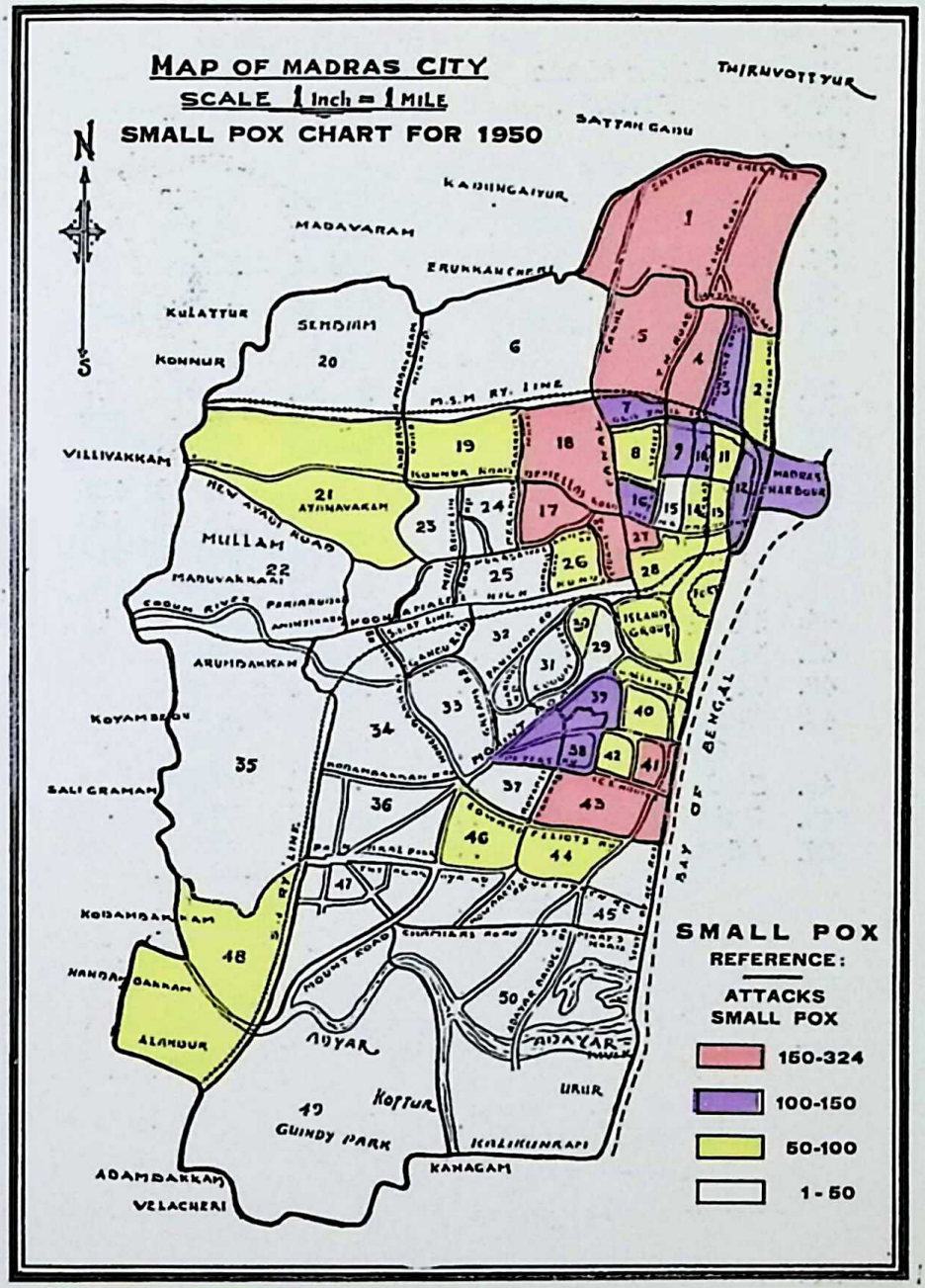


Koviloor Acadamy

CENSUS, 1951—MADRAS CITY—POPULATION—DIVISIONWAR.

No. of the Division.	Name of the Division.	Area (Acres)	Total Population.	Density of Population.
1.	New Washermanpet ..	1674.1	31,573	19
2.	Royapuram ..	284.2	21,046	74
3.	Singara Thottam ..	283.5	43,047	152
4.	Sanjeevirayanpet ..	235.9	52,218	221
5.	Korukkupet ..	711.3	40,862	57
6.	Vyasarpady ..	902.0	24,927	28
7.	Basin Bridge ..	201.92	22,771	112
8.	Peddunaickenpet ..	89.13	29,563	332
9.	Seven Wells ..	95.43	27,117	284
10.	Ammen Coil ..	67.26	24,706	367
11.	Muthialpet ..	91.97	26,278	286
12.	Harbour ..	98.94	15,332	155
13.	Kachaleeswarar ..	204.80	12,881	63
14.	Kothwal Bazaar ..	80.00	15,388	192
15.	Sowcarpet ..	66.50	15,409	232
16.	Trevelyan Basin ..	98.11	30,249	308
17.	Choolai ..	230.40	52,473	228
18.	Puliantope ..	1007.93	44,002	44
19.	Perambur Barracks ..	653.78	29,009	44
20.	Sembiam ..	1285.37	33,788	26
21.	Aynavaram ..	1479.15	28,061	19
22.	Kilpauk ..	2073.14	22,232	12
23.	Purasawalkam ..	390.81	30,103	77
24.	Kosapet ..	277.19	41,719	151
25.	Vepery ..	198.26	18,271	92
26.	Periamet ..	362.69	33,914	93
27.	Edapalayam ..	77.76	18,874	244
28.	Park Town ..	206.66	18,491	89
29.	Napier Park ..	183.52	19,857	108
30.	Chintadripet ..	88.58	26,560	300
31.	Komaleeswarampet ..	203.58	27,972	137


MAP OF MADRAS CITY
SCALE 1 Inch = 1 MILE
CHOLERA CHART FOR 1950.
N
S
THIRUVOTTYUR
SATTAN CADU
KADUNGAITUR
MADAVARAM
ERUNNANCHERI
KULATTUR
KONNUR
SEMBIAM
M.S.M RY. LINE
VILLIVAKKAM
MADRAS HARBOUR
MULLAM
ARUMBAKKAM
KOYAMBEDU
SALIGRAMAM
KODAMBAKKAM
NANDAMBAKKAM
ALANDUR
ADAMBAKKAM
VELACHERI
KANAGAM
KALIKUNRAPI
URUR
GUINDY PARK
Kottur
ADAYAR
MOUNT ROAD
ISLAND GROUP
BAY OF BENGAL
CHOLERA
REFERENCE:
ATTACKS CHOLERA
75 To 110
50 To 75
25 To 50
BELOW 25


MAP OF MADRAS CITY
SCALE 1 Inch = 1 MILE
SMALL POX CHART FOR 1950
N
S
THIRUVOTTYUR
SATTAN CADU
KADUNGAITUR
MADAVARAM
ERUKKANCHERI
KULATTUR
SEMBIAM
KONNUR
M.S.M RY. LINE
VILLIVAKKAM
NEW AVADI ROAD
MULLAM
MADUVANKARAI
ARUMBAKKAM
KOYAMBEDU
SALIGRAMAM
KODAMBAKKAM
NANDAMBAKKAM
ALANDUR
ADAMBAKKAM
VELACHERI
GUINDY PARK
KOTTUR
ADYAR
URUR
KANAGAM
MADRAS HARBOUR
ISLAND GROUND
BAY OF BENGAL
SMALL POX
REFERENCE:
ATTACKS SMALL POX
150-324
100-150
50-100
1-50

Koviloor Acadamy

No. of the Division.	Name of the Division.	Area (Acres)	Total Population.	Density of Population.
32.	Egmore ..	494.66	16,643	34
33.	Thousand Lights ..	863.68	31,618	37
34.	Nungambakkam ..	884.54	27,725	31
35.	Kodambakkam ..	2468.16	37,085	15
36.	Theagarayanagar North ..	586.88	21,368	36
37.	Royapettah ..	361.85	23,079	64
38.	Pudupakkam ..	143.23	28,743	200
39.	Thiruvatteswaranpet .	679.90	30,430	45
40.	Chepauk ..	191.81	24,109	126
41.	Triplicane ..	112.64	26,980	239
42.	Jam Bazaar ..	89.02	24,888	280
43.	Mirsahebpet ..	554.11	45,292	82
44.	Mylapore North ..	534.64	38,455	72
45.	Mylapore South ..	275.14	25,535	93
46.	Teynampet ..	836.79	33.352	41
47.	Theagarayanagar South ...	852.16	35,012	41
48.	Saidapet ..	1438.33	34,290	22
49.	Guindy ..	3343.13	17,374	5
50.	Adyar ..	2942.72	28,703	10
	Total ..		14,29,374	

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

RECEIPTS UNDER REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THREE YEARS.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	1948-49 (in lakhs) Rs.	1949-50 (in lakhs) Rs.	1950-51 (in lakhs) Rs.
I. General Taxation and Miscellaneous Revenue	94.05	103.50	108.53
II. Education—(Secondary)	0.72	0.84	0.94
III. Communications	16.05	8.78	7.69
IV. Public Health	3.92	3.68	4.80
V. Remunerative Enterprises	22.28	25.19	25.86
Lighting Account	9.19	9.85	10.60
Water Tax	7.01	7.33	7.67
Collection for excess water	12.17	10.15	11.09
Water Works Receipts	0.96	0.85	0.95
Drainage Tax	9.67	9.77	10.23
Miscellaneous Receipts including Non-Recurring Receipts	0.52	0.20	0.41
Total	176.54	180.14	188.77

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

EXPENDITURE UNDER REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THREE YEARS.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	1948-49 (in lakhs) Rs.	1949-50 (in lakhs) Rs.	1950-51 (in lakhs) Rs.
I. Management	13.97	13.78	14.01
II. Education—(Secondary)	9.02	8.61	10.46
III. Communications	33.35	29.85	29.19
IV. Public Health	56.92	63.35	63.99
V. Remunerative Enterprises	13.67	16.72	17.68
Lighting Account	8.62	9.10	9.02
Water Supply Account	18.14	18.53	20.43
Drainage Account	20.81	22.93	22.28
Capital Works from Revenue Funds (Non-Recurring) Expenditure	7.95	4.34	5.72
Total	182.45	187.21	192.78

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

CAPITAL RECEIPTS (LOANS & GRANTS) FOR THREE YEARS

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	1948-49 (in lakhs) Rs.	1949-50 (in lakhs) Rs.	1950-51 (in lakhs) Rs.
Management	..	1.35	..
Education	..	0.83	..
Communications	10.36	8.50	3.70
Medical Relief	2.00	..	0.50
Construction of Public Conveniences	2.50	2.00	0.79
Preventive Medicine— Buildings	0.87	0.50	0.25
Public Amenities	0.10	—0.35 (diverted)	1.16
Improvement of Slums	..	..	15.00
Markets	1.00	1.00	..
Workshop	1.30	..	0.50
Slaughter Houses	0.48	..	..
Other items such as Shenoy Nagar Housing Schemes, etc.	14.40	..	1.14
Lighting Account	1.50	1.97	..
Water Supply (Grants)	7.27	9.83	5.14
(Loans)	19.00	10.50	8.10
Drainage (Grants)	3.23	2.47	0.96
(Loans)	14.25	5.58	5.00
Town Planning	..	..	3.00
Total	78.26	44.18	45.24

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THREE YEARS

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	1948-49 (in lakhs) Rs.	1949-50 (in lakhs) Rs.	1950-51 (in lakhs) Rs.
Management—Buildings	0.75	0.13	0.01
Education	0.55	0.41	0.16
Roads	24.15	4.13	1.99
Medical Relief	0.86	0.07	0.13
Public Conveniences	2.02	0.74	0.70
Preventive Medicine—Other Buildings	0.16	0.75	1.13
Public Amenities—Buildings	1.71	0.70	0.41
Improvement of Slums	..	..	0.43
Workshop—Buildings ..	0.34	0.32	0.50
Markets—Buildings	0.52	1.64	2.98
Cattle Yards—Buildings	0.09	0.35	0.08
Remunerative Enterprises—Buildings	10.39	6.68	3.00
Sports Arena—Buildings	0.01	0.48	1.32
Lighting Account	1.35	1.42	2.19
Water Supply (Laying pipes, etc.)	31.96	16.26	7.77
Drainage (Underground sewer and storm water drains)	14.11	11.58	4.28
Town Planning ..	..	..	5.43
Total	88.97	45.66	32.51

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

Incidence of Income from Taxation per capita of the Corporation of Madras.

Year	Rs.	A.	P.
1894—95	2	2	3
1901—02	2	1	1
1907—08	2	11	9
1911—12	3	5	9
1918—19	4	12	11
1921—22	6	14	11
1931—32	6	15	6
1938—39	8	6	9
1942—43	6	15	11
1946—47	9	1	2
1947—48	10	15	0
1948—49	12	7	9
1949—50	13	5	7
1950—51	7	11	6

Based on the Population of 14,29 lakhs.

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

Progress and Growth of Income and Expenditure under Elementary Education Fund of the Corporation for over a decade (1939-40 to 1950-51).

Year.	Receipts. Rs. in lakhs (including contributions from General Funds.)	Expenditure. Rs. in lakhs.
1939—40	11.52	10.62
1940—41	11.87	11 28
1941—42	12.03	11.35
1942—43	12.20	11.11
1943—44	14.00	11.72
1944—45	17.13	13.86
1945—46	18.34	16.50
1946—47	18.81	18.54
1947—48	21.86	20.76
1948—49	25.56	25.80
1949—50	25.58	27.16
1950—51	29.21	26.17

Koviloor Acadamy

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

The Growth and Progress in Income and Expenditure of the Corporation of Madras for over a decade (1939-40 to 1950-51).

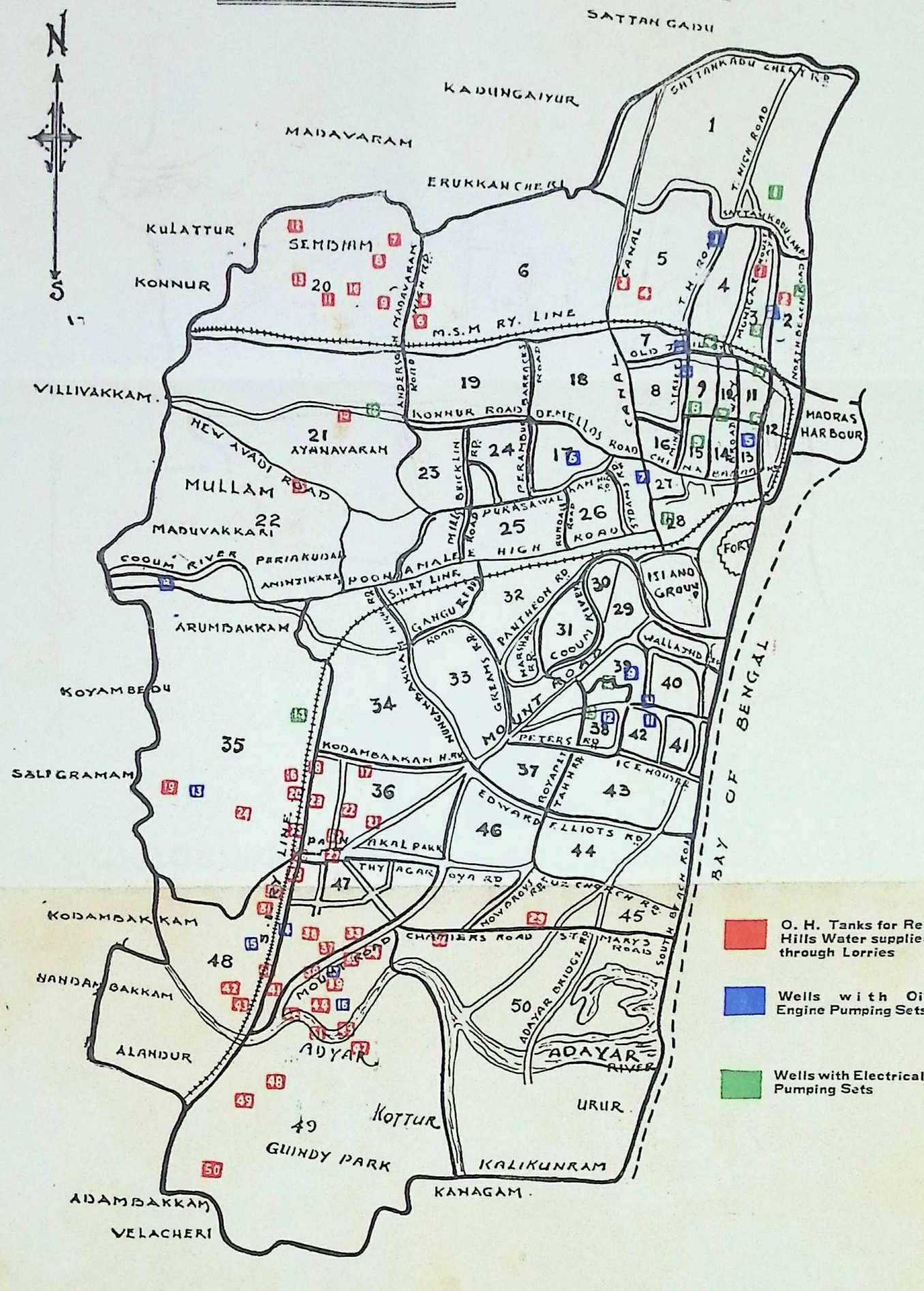
Year.	Receipts. (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)
1939—40	70.74	73.65
1940—41	75.23	75.12
1941—42	73.87	75.39
1942—43	79.62	72.01
1943—44	80.28	82.64
1944—45	100.77	99.75
1945—46	119.29	120.53
1946—47	135.02	141.37
1947—48	155.79	160.84
1948—49	176.54	182.45
1949—50	180.14	187.21
1950—51	188.77	192.78

Koviloor Academy

Emergency Water Supply Arrangements

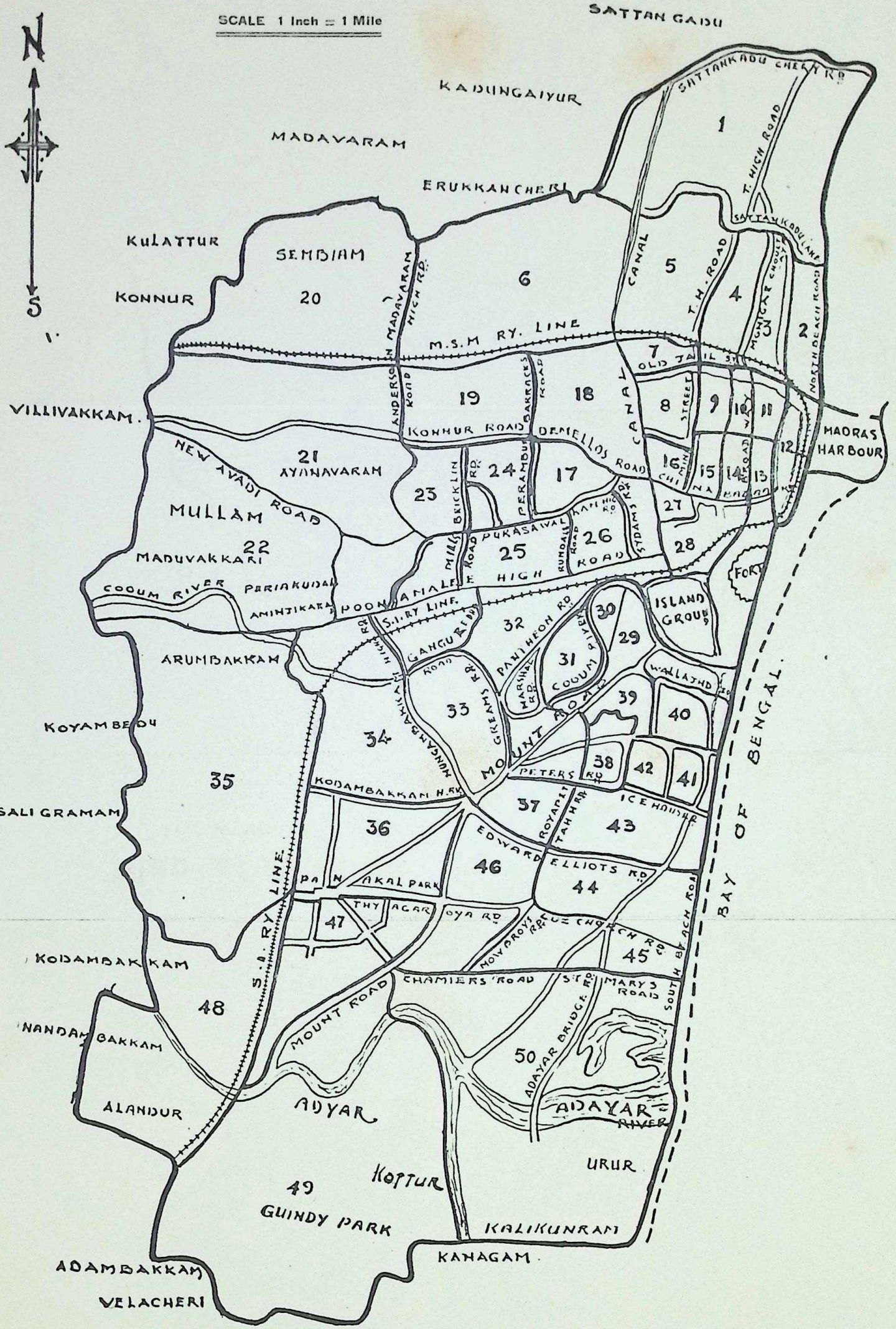
MADRAS CITY

SCALE 1 INCH = 1 MILE



Kovilcor Academy

Map of Madras City

SHOWING 50 DIVISIONS

SCALE 1 Inch = 1 Mile